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PROVISIONAL FAMINE CODE.

1883—

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PROVISIONAL FAMINE CODE.

CHAPTER I.

(i) Village Organization and Relief.

Duties of "local officers."

1. In every village or other local area determined by the Local Government, a headman or a Government official or Local Committee shall be appointed, who shall be responsible for the performance of the duties imposed on him or them under this Code. For the purposes of this Code, such headman or Local Committee shall be termed 'local officer,' and the term 'local area' shall include the village.

In the absence of any legal provision on the subject, the Local Government may frame rules for the appointment of local officers.

To report certain matters to district authority.

2. Every local officer shall report, where the Local Government so directs, at such times and through such channel as the district authority may from time to time prescribe—

(*a*) the condition of the crops and the state of the people of the local area;

(*b*) the existence of any scarcity or distress, whenever it may occur;

(*c*) the condition of the grain-stocks;

(*d*) any failure in the supply of fodder, the presence of disease, or the occurrence of any unusual mortality among the cattle.

For the purposes of this Code, the term 'district authority' shall mean the Collector of the District either acting alone, or in concert with Local Committees or local bodies, as the Local Government may determine.

(1) To prepare a register of poor.

3. In times of scarcity of famine the local officer shall prepare a correct register of persons residing in the local area, who, from their circumstances, are likely to require gratuitous relief in such times.

The following classes of persons would at such times ordinarily receive gratuitous relief, provided that they have no relatives able, and by the custom of the country bound, to support them :—

(*a*) idiots and lunatics,
(*b*) cripples,
(*c*) blind persons,
(*d*) all who from age or physical weakness are incapable of earning their living,
(*e*) all persons whose attendance on the sick or on infant children in their own homes is absolutely necessary.

(2) Other duties.

4. In times of scarcity or famine, it shall also be the duty of the local officer—

(*a*) to organise a system of private charity for the relief of persons whose names are entered in the register prescribed in section 3;
(*b*) when the distress cannot be relieved by private charity, to make an application for funds to the district authority; and to carry out such instructions as he may receive for arranging for the supply of money or grain required to give the necessary relief. Where Circle Inspectors are appointed, such application shall be made through the Inspector of the circle in which the local area is situate;
(*c*) to keep strict and accurate accounts of all moneys expended and grain distributed in gratuitous relief, and to submit such accounts to the examination of the Circle Inspector, whenever such Inspector may call for them;
(*d*) to ascertain and report what works can be carried out in the local area, what kind of labour they will require, and for how many labourers, and for what period, they will probably afford employment, with a rough estimate of the cost; and, if the civil authorities decide on opening any such work in the local area, to aid in every way in the execution of such work and the supervision of labourers employed thereon;
(*e*) to aid in the management of any children's kitchen or poor-house established in the local area, or for the relief of residents thereof.

5. It shall be in the option of the local officer to give the gratuitous relief in money or in grain, provided that—

Form in which gratuitous relief to be given.

(1) If given in money, it shall suffice to buy the minimum ration prescribed in Chapter X.

(2) If food is not easily obtained in the local market, relief may be given in grain.

(3) The local officer shall personally superintend the distribution of relief when given in money, and shall exercise supervision over the arrangements under which relief in grain is distributed by grain merchants.

(4) The district authority may at any time by order prescribe the form in which relief is to be given.

6. Each district will be divided into relief circles, the boundaries of one or more of which shall be conterminous, as far as possible, with territorial divisions made for purposes of administration (such as sub-divisions, pergunnahs, tahsils, kanungos' circles, areas formed under Local Self-Government Acts, and the like).

Division of districts into relief circles.

7. Where no proper organisation may exist for supplying Government with continuous information as to the agricultural condition of the province, it shall be the duty of the Local Government to appoint a permanent officer (such as a kanungo or a member of a Local Board) to be inspecting officer for one or more circles. In times of scarcity or famine the number of circles may, if necessary, be increased, and special officers appointed as Inspectors.

Appointment of Circle Inspectors.

8. The Circle Inspector shall in ordinary times be required—

Duties of Circle Inspectors in ordinary times.

(*a*) to receive and submit with remarks to the Collector of the district any reports made to him from time to time by the local officers, and to carry out such other instructions as he may receive from his superior authorities;

(*b*) to make a special report whenever he has reason to believe that serious failure in crops, fodder, or food-stocks is imminent.

9. In times of scarcity of famine the Circle Inspector shall, under the orders of the district authority, be responsible for the performance of the following additional duties:—

In time of scarcity of famine.

(*a*) to visit each village in his circle at least once a week;

(*b*) to test, as far as possible, by personal inspection, and to correct the registers prepared under section 3;

(*c*) to forward weekly abstracts of the same to his immediate superior;

(*d*) to report the occurrence of any unusual sickness in the village;

(*e*) to ascertain that relief has been properly and effectually distributed in the manner laid down;

(*f*) to ascertain that private charity is encouraged and organised;

(*g*) to recoup the local officer all sums expended on gratuitous relief, or to pay any grain-dealer through whose agency grain has been distributed. If the daily expenditure is large, to give a week's estimated expenditure in advance;

(*h*) to receive and at once submit reports made by local officers under section 4, clause (*d*);

(*i*) to inspect, as soon as possible, the locality of works reported under section 4, clause (*d*), and submit his opinion regarding them;

(*j*) to encourage by all the means in his power the employment of labour on agricultural operations, and to invite applications for advances to make wells, tanks, and other improvements;

(*k*) to make known the places at which relief works are opened, the nature of each work, wages offered, and the classes of persons to whom such work is open.

Shall submit special reports.

10. In times of famine the Circle Inspector shall also be required to submit weekly, and in case of urgency, special reports to the district authority. The reports should contain the general result of his observations, remarks on the condition of the people, and their willingness or otherwise to work. The prices of food, the supply of food, the state of communications, and any other matters worthy of notice, of which he is required by the district authority to report.

Shall be supplied with money.

11. He shall also be supplied with money sufficient to meet the expenditure of the current week and of one week in advance, and he shall indent from time to time on the local treasury accordingly.

12. In times of famine or scarcity one or more contractors for the supply of grain may be appointed for each circle. They should be chosen from among the grain-dealers of the locality. Each contractor should be furnished with a list of the local areas for the supply of which he is responsible.

Appointment of contractors for grain.

13. The name and residence of each grain contractor shall be made known to the local officers of the areas for which such contractor is responsible.

Local officer to know the contractor's name, &c.

14. When it is necessary to require a contractor to supply grain to his circle, the Circle Inspector shall indent on him in the prescribed form, stating the amount and kind of grain required for a week's supply, the place and date of delivery, and any other matters that may be necessary for his information.

Shall indent for grain.

The Circle Inspector shall at the same time give him an order on the nearest treasury for an advance to cover the cost of the supply indented for.

15. The contractor shall be paid weekly, or more often if he desires it, on presentation of vouchers for expenditure duly signed by the local officers and the Circle Inspector.

Payment to the contractor.

16. It shall be the duty of the village accountant, where such officer exists, to help the local officer and the Circle Inspectors in all matters appertaining to their duties under this Code.

Village accountants to help local officers, &c.

17. The local officer in any area to which a starving wanderer comes shall give such wanderer such food as may be necessary, and shall, if or when he is fit to move, send him to the poor-house or relief work which is nearest to such village. Sums expended by the local officer under this rule shall be treated as expenditure on gratuitous relief under section 4.

Starving wanderers.

18. If a person whose name is entered on a register maintained under section 3 becomes from any cause disentitled to receive gratuitous relief, his name shall be removed from such register by the local officer.

Removal of names from register.

19. If the district authority is the Collector of the District acting in concert with a Local Committee, the Local Government shall

Duties of Local Boards.

provide for the performance by the district authority of the following duties:—

(*a*) the ascertainment that the local officers in their jurisdiction are performing their duties under this Code;

(*b*) the apportionment of local funds to public works in such manner as may be most conducive to famine relief;

(*c*) the expenditure of, and accounting for, such sums as they may be authorised to expend on famine relief;

(*d*) the organization of private charity;

(*e*) the establishment and supervision of poor-houses and children's kitchens:

(*f*) the advising and assisting the civil authorities in all matters connected with the prevention and relief of famine.

CHAPTER II.

Duties of Civil Officers.

Duties of the Commissioner.

20. The Commissioner of a Division is bound to keep himself at all times informed of the agricultural condition of every part of his division, and to enforce the observation of all rules laid down by Government for the collection of agricultural statistics and information; and is also bound to see that the rules laid down in Chapter I for village organisation are duly observed.

Shall furnish number of people who may require work.

21. He shall provide the Local Government, for communication to the Public Works Department, with a statement of the arrears within his division which are most liable to famine, and with a rough forecast of the maximum number of persons within those areas likely to require employment on each class of relief work in a year of extreme drought.

Shall report impending famine.

22. When the Commissioner of a Division has reason to believe that scarcity prevails or a famine is imminent in any part of his division, he will report the fact to the Local Government, stating, as far as possible—

(*a*) the grounds of his belief;

(*b*) the area and population likely to be affected;

(*c*) the character of communications in the affected area;

(*d*) the condition of the grain stocks;

(*e*) sources from which supplies of food may be obtained;

(*f*) proposed measures of relief;

(*g*) an estimate of any extra expenditure likely to be incurred, and the local sources from which it can be met;

(*h*) any other matters necessary for the due information of Government.

Preparation of relief registers.

23. The Commissioner of the Division shall be responsible for directing the preparation of the register prescribed by section 3 when, in his opinion, the scarcity is, or is likely to be, sufficiently great to require this precaution.

Shall control relief operations.

24. When it is determined to take any action for the relief of famine in the division, the Commissioner shall exercise administrative control over all measures undertaken for such purpose, except so far as may be hereinafter provided in the chapter concerning the conduct of works under professional agency.

Other duties.

25. The due strengthening of the normal staff of each district, the sub-division, where necessary, of administrative areas in view to the proper administration of famine relief, the improvement of local communications, and the employment of the Divisional Public Works agency to the best advantage, are also points to which he should from the outset direct his attention.

Duties of Collector.

26. The Collector shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be responsible for the performance within his district of all the duties which are laid down for the Commissioner within his division.

CHAPTER III.

Famine Relief Works.

I.—Civil Agency Works.

27. Civil Agency works are those which, whether managed by a civil or professional officer, are under the control of the district authority.

28. The district authority shall prepare and maintain a programme of such Civil Agency works as it is intended to carry out when funds are available, together with a rough forecast of the number of labourers who can be employed in them.

Programme of Civil Agency works.

29. The works entered in the programme shall be divided into the following classes:—

Classes of Civil Agency works.

(A) For which funds have been assigned in the current year:

(B) For which funds have not been so assigned.

30. In addition to the works entered in the programme, the district authority shall maintain and prepare a supplementary list of works or operations specially intended for the relief of the agricultural population in the vicinity of their villages. These, as far as circumstances admit, shall consist of agricultural works calculated to increase the outturn of the proximate harvest or harvests: *e.g.*, the construction of wells, the digging and clearing of village tanks, the construction of village reservoirs.[1]

List of supplementary works.

31. In provinces in which there is an Agricultural Department, the list of supplementary works required by section 30 should be drawn up and maintained in communication with that department, and should be sanctioned by Government. The scheme of work should be suited to the circumstances of each district or tract of varying character.

Agricultural Department to be consulted in drawing up programme.

32. Civil Agency works of class A may, under the authority of the Commissioner, be opened by the district authority as relief works whenever prevailing scarcity or unfavourable seasons cause a serious decline in the demand for labour, or severe distress to any portion of the labouring population.

Works which can be opened by district authorities.

33. Civil Agency works of class B may not be opened as relief works, except with the special sanction of Government or of some authority duly empowered for the expenditure of funds on famine relief.

Works which should not be opened without Government sanction.

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[1] The digging of fields is recommended as a most useful agricultural work in lands which are not injured by disturbance of the subsoil, and is a class of work which admits of the easy control of gangs moved backwards and forwards over the fields in a compact body, and of the organization of a system of light labour in the vicinity of each village. It is desirable that, if arrangements can be made with the owners of villages or fields, the experiment of employing labourers in this way should be tried. The baling or carrying of water for standing crops is another class of work of the same kind.

Funds to be utilized for agricultural works.

34. The allotment for the year under the Acts for Land Improvement or Agricultural Advances shall be utilized by the district authority on any supplementary works to which it can under the rules in force be applied.

An officer to be placed in charge of the work.

35. An European or Native official shall be placed in charge of every separate Civil Agency work either by the district authority or by an officer to whom he may have delegated the power.

Responsibilities of officer in charge.

36. The officer in charge of a work shall be responsible for the following matters:—

(1) The admission of applicants.
(2) The classification and treatment of labourers.
(3) The provision of tools and shelter.
(4) The adjustment of rates.
(5) The payment of wages.
(6) The supply of food.
(7) Market arrangements.
(8) The hearing and investigation of complaints.
(9) Hospital inspection.
(10) The care of children and infirm persons unfit for work.
(11) The submission of special reports.

(i) Admission of applicants.

37. At every work a place shall be fixed for the admission of applicants. Such place shall be marked by a flag and shall be visited twice a day, morning and evening, by the officer in charge, or one of his subordinates, who shall classify the applicants and draft them, if fit for labour, on the relief work.

Allowance before commencing work.

38. All persons, being *bonâ fide* applicants for labour, or relatives depending on such applicants, who arrive at the relief work in the morning, shall, in addition to the full working wage which will be paid in the evening, receive half the minimum wage on admission, and shall be allowed, if they desire to take a meal before commencing work. Those who arrive in the evening shall, under the same conditions, receive on admission the full minimum wage.

(ii) Classification of labourers.

39. All Civil Agency works are open—

(*a*) to able-bodied persons accustomed to labour;
(*b*) to able-bodied persons not so accustomed;

(*c*) to persons not able-bodied, but fit for light employment of the kind required at the work.

Persons to be retained on Civil Agency works.

40. All applicants for admission to Civil Agency works shall be received, but those who come under classes (*a*) and (*b*) shall be drafted from time to time to Professional Agency works, when any such have been opened and designated for the purpose of receiving such drafts.

Drafting of labourers to Professional Agency works.

41. In selecting the labourers who are to be drafted to Professional Agency works, regard shall be had to the distance of such works from the labourer's home, and to the number of women, children and infirm persons dependent on, or belonging to, the family of such labourer.

Information about Professional Agency works.

42. The district authority shall, from time to time, instruct the officer in charge of a Civil Agency work as to the Professional Agency works to which able-bodied labourers may be drafted, and regarding the maximum number which may be so drafted.

Payment-by-results to be introduced.

43. The system of payments-by-results or piece-work may be introduced where practicable. Persons unaccustomed to labour, or weakly persons, shall, as far as possible, be separated from able-bodied labourers accustomed to labour and provided with suitable work, and remunerated in accordance with the rates prescribed in section 134.

Gangs of labourers.

44. . Labourers should be permitted and encouraged to form their own gangs under a headman or paymaster appointed by themselves. When they do not do so, the officer in charge should form them into gangs, allowing the members of a family, or of the same vicinity, to work together as far as possible.

Transfer of labourers.

45. In drafting persons to other works, the officer in charge shall observe the following rules:—

(1) The drafts shall ordinarily consist of not less than twenty persons.

(2) A numerical roll of men, women and children shall be sent with all drafts with the reason for sending them.

(3) The draft shall be placed in charge of a trustworthy official, to whom shall be given money sufficient to support the members of

the draft until they reach the work. If necessary, a police guard may be sent with the draft.

(4) On reaching the work, such official shall make over the gang, with the roll, to the officer in charge, who shall at once compare the roll with the draft and satisfy himself by inspection and enquiry that the draft has been properly fed *en route*.

(5) If the officer in charge finds everything in order, he shall sign the numerical roll, certify the expenditure, and return it to the official in charge of the gang.

(6) If the draft received does not correspond with the roll, he shall note difference, and cause the official aforesaid to explain it, and then transmit the roll and the official's explanation to the officer who despatched the draft.

(7) If complaints of ill-treatment or insufficient feeding are made by any persons in the draft, he shall enquire into the complaints, and shall note his finding on the roll, and may refuse to certify the whole or any portion of the expenditure.

If necessary, precautions must be taken against desertion on the road.

(iii) Tools and shelter for labourers.

46. The labourers' camp or camps shall be selected with as careful regard as possible to sanitary conditions, with reference to which the sanitary and medical officials should, whenever an opportunity occurs, be consulted.

Huts.

47. If it is considered necessary to make huts for the labourers, hutting materials should be provided in sufficient quantity. The district authority shall satisfy himself that shelter is provided where it is necessary. Proper arrangements must be invariably made for latrines.

Residence in camp.

48. Residence in camp is compulsory for all labourers on civil agency works whose home is not within a reasonable distance.

Tools.

49. The district authority, before opening a work, shall see that proper tools are provided.

(iv) Adjustment of rates.

50. The officer in charge shall watch the variations in the price of food, and shall adjust the rates of wages in accordance with the rules laid down in Chapter X whenever the variation is not less than 10 per cent.

(v) Payment of wages.

51. Labourers in classes (*a*) and (*b*) should, as a rule, be paid at first daily, afterwards twice or thrice a week, for which purpose they may be divided into two or more sets, who shall be paid on different days. In no case shall payment be made less often than once in seven days.

Payments to be made daily.

52. Labourers in class (*c*) shall be paid daily.

Mode of payment.

53. The officer in charge shall be responsible that every labourer receives the wage to which he is entitled. Payment may be made for piece-work to the head of each gang, but in all other cases must be made individually.

To be made in cash.

54. All wages must be paid in cash unless food cannot be procured in the local market, in which case uncooked rations on the scale prescribed in Chapter X may be given in lieu of wages.

Days for which to be paid.

55. The minimum wage prescribed in section 130 shall be paid to labourers or *bonâ fide* applicants for employment on the work—

(*a*) for all days occupied in classification, medical inspection, or the like;

(*b*) for any days on which work is stopped by order on account of weather or other causes.

Fines.

56. Fines may be imposed for short work, provided that the daily payment does not fall below the minimum wage. In the case of contumacious refusal to perform full work, payment may be made in proportion to the work done. Any labourer persisting in such conduct may be sent to the poor-house.

(vi) Supply of food.

57. When an officer receives orders to undertake any relief work, he should make an immediate estimate of the amount of food which will be required for the number of labourers to be employed, and should notify the same to the district authorities. He shall from time to time, as circumstances may require, vary such estimate, and shall report weekly, or oftener if necessary, to the district authority the condition of the supplies sent and the rates at which they are sold.

(vii) Market arrangements.

58. When it is necessary to have a market for the supply of food at a relief work, the officer in charge shall see—

(*a*) that the shop-keepers are provided with suitable and healthy accommodation;

(*b*) that the weights and measures used are fair;

(*c*) that the articles supplied are fit for human food;

(*d*) that the current prices are written up and notified daily in the market.

If it shall appear to him that the prices current are excessive, he shall report the matter to the district officer.

(viii) Hearing of complaints.

59. The officer in charge shall give daily opportunity to labourers and others employed or supported at the work to make complaints or bring forward grievances, and shall make due enquiry into every case which appears to require investigation.

(ix) Hospital accommodation.

60. Hospital accommodation shall be provided at every relief work for the sick. If there is no medical officer on the work, his duties will be performed, as far as may be, by the officer in charge, who will send all cases of serious illness to the nearest place at which medical treatment is obtainable. The hospital shall be inspected daily. (See Chapter IX.)

(x) Care of children and infirm.

61. Labourers' children unfit to work shall be fed in kitchens and put in charge of nurses while their parents are engaged in work[1]. Infirm persons unfit to work, who apply for relief, shall receive the minimum wage prescribed in section 130, and, if dependent on labourers employed on the work, shall be allowed to remain on such work so long as such labourers are so employed: if not so dependent, they may be drafted to a poor-house.

(xi) Submission of special reports.

62. The officer in charge of a relief work shall make a progress return in the form prescribed in Appendix for each week ending on Saturday night.

Contents of progress return.

63. He shall also state—

(*a*) the physical condition of the labourers, of those seeking relief, and of the neighbouring population;

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[1] Suggestions for the management of kitchens are contained in sections 73 to 76 and Appendix A of the Madras Code, printed herewith (Appendix I).

(*b*) the numbers who have been rejected from the work, and the reasons for rejection;

(*c*) the causes of any refusal to work or failure to accomplish the full task and the action taken;

(*d*) the sufficiency or insufficiency of the scale of wages of payment for piece-work;

(*e*) any other information which it is expedient to communicate to his superiors.

CHAPTER IV.

FAMINE RELIEF WORK.

II.—Professional Agency Works.

Definition.

64. Professional Agency works are those which are conducted under the direct control of the Public Works Department.

Programme of relief works.

65. It is the duty of the Chief Engineer in charge of the Public Works Department, in communication with Commissioners and district authorities, to prepare and maintain for each division or district, under the sanction of Government, a programme of famine relief works.

To include sufficient work for six months.

66. The works in the programme shall be ordinarily sufficient to provide employment for a period of six months to the maximum number of persons who may need relief in accordance with the information furnished by the Commissioner under section 71.

Classifications of works.

67. Professional Agency relief works are divided into two classes:—

(A) Works sanctioned for which funds have been assigned in the current year.

(B) Works sanctioned for which funds have not been assigned in the current year.

Redistribution of works.

68. When the Local Government decides that professional relief works are to be undertaken, the Chief Engineer shall, in communication with the Commissioner, determine what works in

class A it will be desirable to maintain and what to close, and what works in class B it will be desirable to open, and what additional work should, if required, be undertaken. He shall then arrange for the redistribution of works, funds, and establishments accordingly; and such redistribution may in urgent cases be carried into effect in anticipation of the Local Government's sanction.

Emergent Budget.

69. If the funds assigned in the Public Works Department Budget for the current year, or if the existing establishment be insufficient, the Chief Engineer shall submit an emergent budget with as little delay as possible for the sanction of the Local Government.

Provision of tools, &c.

70. The Chief Engineer shall be responsible for issuing timely and ample instructions to the proper officials for the provision of tools, treasure chests, small coin, and other requisites for the conduct of the selected works.

(a) Classification and treatment of labourers.

71. Professional Agency work shall be open, in the first instance, to the following classes :—

(*a*) Able-bodied persons accustomed to labour of the kind required at the works.

(*b*) Able-bodied persons not so accustomed.

(*c*) Persons not able-bodied who demand employment at the works.

Able-bodied persons accustomed to labour.

72. Persons in classes (*b*) and (*c*) shall ordinarily be treated under the rules for the conduct of Civil Agency works as far as such rules can be applied, but they may be transferred to class (*a*) whenever fit to fulfil the conditions thereby involved.

73. When a Professional Agency work is opened, the Commissioner may either tell off certain portions of it as subsidiary, or else order the opening of a separate subsidiary work for the employment of persons in classes (*b*) and (*c*): such subsidiary work shall be deemed to be a Civil Agency work, and shall be administered in all respects under the rules laid down for Civil Agency works by the Engineer officer in charge of the Professional Agency work. It will, however, ordinarily be expedient, in the case of large numbers coming to these subsidiary works, for the Commissioner to appoint a civil officer to conduct them.

74. When no such subsidiary work or subsidiary portion can be provided, it is desirable that persons in classes (*b*) and (*c*) should be drafted as soon as possible to such Civil Agency work as the Commissioner or other civil authority may direct.

Report to district officers.

75. The Engineer in charge of a work shall give timely notice to the district authority—

(*a*) of the date on which such work will be ready for the admission of the labourers;

(*b*) of the date on which it will probably close;

(*c*) of any sickness or other occurrence which renders it advisable to stop admissions to such work;

and shall keep such district authority informed from time to time of the condition of the work, the number of labourers on it, and the number which can be admitted to it.

Transfer of labourers.

76. In drafting persons to other works, the Engineer in charge shall observe the rules laid down in section 45, Chapter III.

(b) Submission of special reports.

77. The Engineer in charge of a relief work shall make a progress return in the form prescribed in Appendix for each week ending on Saturday night.

Contents of progress returns.

78. He shall also state—

(*a*) the physical condition of the labourers, of those seeking relief, and of the neighbouring population;

(*b*) the numbers who have been rejected from the work, and the reasons for rejection;

(*c*) the causes of any refusal to work, and the action taken;

(*d*) the sufficiency or insufficiency of the scale of wages or payment for piece-work;

(*e*) any other information which it is expedient to communicate to his superiors.

Channel for submitting it.

79. The Superintending Engineer may order such return to be sent directly to him by all officers in charge of works, without passing through the hands of their immediate superior. Copies of the return shall in such cases be sent to such immediate superior. A copy of the return shall be sent to the civil authorities.

CHAPTER V.

(i) The Poor-house.

Definition.

80. The poor-house is an enclosure within which cooked food is distributed gratuitously to inmates.

Persons to be admitted.

81. No person may be admitted to a poor-house except—

(1) persons who, being unfit for employment on works, cannot be conveniently sent to their homes;

(2) persons who, being fit for employment on works, refuse to labour.

Inmates to be kept in compulsorily.

82. Inmates once received into a poor-house shall be kept there: if of the first class, until they are fit for work or to be sent to their homes; if of the second, until they consent to work.

Number.

83. The number of poor-houses to be established in any district shall be determined by the district authority with the sanction of the Commissioner. Ordinarily, one poor-house will be sufficient for each sub-division of a district.

Supervision.

84. For each poor-house the district authority shall appoint a Visitor or Visitors, who shall inspect and supervise the administration thereof. These shall ordinarily be chosen from the members of the Local Board, or shall be Revenue or Police Officers of the locality, or some other officials of a similar position.

Site.

85. The site of the poor-house should be chosen with regard to the following circumstances:—

(1) It should be within easy reach of the head-quarters of the Visitors;

(2) It should be situated on the outskirts of a village or town;

(3) The situation should be healthy;

(4) The drainage should be good;

(5) An ample supply of water for drinking and bathing purposes should be available.

Hospital.

86. To each poor-house shall be attached a hospital, which shall be placed as near the poor-house as is consistent with health. The hospital shall be in charge of a medical officer.

87. When it appears to the district authority that a poor-house should be closed, he shall determine a date for the closing of such poor-house, and shall direct that no one shall be admitted after that date; and that all inmates who are fit for work shall be dismissed.

Closing of the poor-house.

He shall also arrange for the transmission to their homes, or the support by private charity, of such inmates as are unfit for work, and incapable of supporting themselves.

88. Rules for the construction of poor-houses, the establishment to be maintained in them, and the treatment of inmates, will be drawn up under the orders of the Local Government. The Rules contained in Appendix II to this Code will serve as exemplars.

Rules for administration.

Appendix II.

CHAPTER VI.

Other Measures of Relief.

89. Respectable women who are debarred by national customs from appearing in public shall, if entitled to gratuitous relief under section 3, be relieved at their own homes.[1]

Relief to respectable women.

90. If not entitled to gratuitous relief, they shall receive the minimum ration prescribed in Chapter X, section 128, in return for some suitable work to be performed in their homes.

Allowance of minimum ration.

91. Arrangements shall be made by the Circle Inspector, in concert with the local officer in which such women reside, to ensure that relief is not unnecessarily given, and that, when given, it reaches the persons for whom it is intended.

Arrangements to prevent abuse.

92. So far as may be, consideration shall be shown to persons of respectable position and family who are reduced to starvation. Such persons shall not be forced to labour on the works, but shall, wherever possible, be employed as overseers of gangs, supervisors, accountants or clerks on the works. If no suitable

Relief to respectable men.

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[1] *e. g.* Spinning cotton. See Appendix III.

work can be found for them, they may be admitted by order of the Circle Inspector to gratuitous relief. A list of all such persons so admitted shall be sent weekly to the district authority.

Relief to artizans.

93. Artizans who require relief shall be employed as far as possible in their own trades on the Professional or Civil Agency works, and in localities where the members of any particular trade or calling are numerous. Preference may be given to works which will provide employment for men of such trade or calling.

Relief to weavers.

94. In localities where weavers are numerous, the Circle Inspector, in concert with the local officers, will arrange for the distribution of thread, and the payment for cloth woven, at the market price.

Price of their cloth to be raised.

95. If the market price is so low that a weaver cannot support himself, the price given may be raised, with the sanction of the Commissioner, to such an extent as may be necessary.

Orphans and deserted children.

96. A temporary orphanage shall be established at the head-quarters of the district, to which shall be sent on the closing of a poor-house or children's kitchen any children who are left without relations, or whose relations are unknown, or if known, cannot be compelled to support them.

Children to be given for adoption.

97. Such orphanage shall be placed under the management of the Local Committee or Board, who will have the power to make over the children to the care of any respectable persons who wish to adopt them.

If several persons apply for leave to adopt the same child, preference shall ordinarily be given to the person, if any, who is of the religious persuasion to which such child belongs, or is believed to belong.

To be made over to orphanage after three months.

98. If after three months from the admission of a child to the temporary orphanage no respectable person has adopted it, such child may be sent, with the Commissioner's approval, to any orphanage or other public institution for the care of destitute children, which is willing to receive it:

Provided that in any case a child may be reclaimed by parents or near relations who have a legal right to its custody.

CHAPTER VII.

MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF CATTLE.

Register of cattle.

99. The following measures for the protection of cattle will be carried out in any province, or part of a province, to which they may be considered applicable by the Local Government.

For each district the district officer, and for each division the Commissioner, shall prepare and maintain a register showing for such district and division—

(*a*) the approximate number of cattle depending on pasture;

(*b*) the pasture-grounds ordinarily in use;

(*c*) the reserve pasture-grounds belonging to Government to which in times of drought the cattle can be most conveniently driven.

To be taken to fodder reserve.

100. A copy of this register shall be submitted to the Local Government, who shall decide annually, in concert, if necessary, with the Forest Department, to what reserves the cattle from each district may be driven in case of need.

Mode of sending cattle to reserves.

101. On receiving the orders of Government, the district officer shall inform the local officers from time to time what reserves are, in case of drought, to be opened to them, and shall decide in consultation with them the routes by which the cattle are to travel.

District officer shall report scarcity of fodder.

102. When it appears to the Collector of the district that the pasture of his district or any portion of his district is about to fail, he shall report the matter through the Commissioner to the Local Government, who may open the reserve set apart for such district.

People to be encouraged to send cattle to the reserves.

103. On receipt of the order opening the reserves, the Collector of the district shall inform the local officers in the affected tract, and shall urge them to send the cattle of their villages to the reserve opened to them by the routes determined under section 101.

Utilization of trees.

104. The district authority shall at the same time arrange, if necessary, and as far as may be, for the sale of fodder along such routes. If no fodder is procurable, and the cattle cannot otherwise

be preserved, he may order the trees (if any) fit for fodder, which are on or near the routes, and which belong to Government, to be utilized to the utmost.

Supply of water.

105. If water is deficient along such routes, the district authority, in concert with the local committees, shall make such arrangements to supply the want as may be practicable.

Pasture reserves to be under the Forest Officers.

The management of the pasture reserves and the control of the cattle admitted to them shall be in the hands of the Forest Officers or other officials who ordinarily have charge of such reserves. The fees ordinarily charged for pasturage may be reduced or remitted as the Local Government may direct.

Production of fodder in canal-irrigated districts.

106. In districts irrigated by canals, the Commissioner, in consultation with the Canal Officers, shall take such measures for the growth of fodder, and for increasing the growth of grass, by flooding the ordinary pasture-grounds or otherwise as to him may seem advisable.

CHAPTER VIII.

Duties of Police.

Shall submit special returns.

107. In seasons of scarcity the Police Superintendent shall require all police officers in charge of stations and outposts to submit special reports from time to time on the following matters :—

(1) increase in crimes which may be attributed to a general rise in prices or scarcity of food;
(2) wandering of needy or starving persons;
(3) migration or immigration from or to the area under their charge;
(4) deaths believed to be due to want of food;
(5) cases of starvation or severe want;
(6) decrease in the above symptoms of scarcity.

With remarks by District Superintendent.

108. The Police Superintendent shall submit the reports required under the preceding section, with his own remarks, to the Magistrate of the District.

Shall visit lanes and bye-ways.

109. The Police Superintendent shall organise a system of patrol to visit the lanes and bye-ways of towns and villages, rest-houses or serais, as well as the main roads, in order to conduct

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starving wanderers to the nearest relief work or poor-house, or, if they are unable to go so far, to the headman of the nearest village, for the purpose of receiving relief.

Shall take precautions to protect grain.

110. He shall take extra precautions for the protection of markets and all places where grain is stored, and shall place special patrols on lines of communications along which grain is carried.

Shall require extra force if required.

111. He shall report from time to time to the Magistrate of the District what increase (if any) in the force under his command is needed. If any increase is made, he shall take the necessary steps for reducing the force when the increase ceases to be required.

Shall take advance to supply food in urgent cases.

112. Every Police Officer in charge of a station or outpost in a famine-stricken area shall be furnished with a sum of money sufficient to enable him in urgent cases to supply food to starving wanderers. The Superintendent of Police shall obtain from the Magistrate of the District the funds necessary for this purpose.

Shall remove dead on roadside.

113. It shall be the duty of the Police to see that persons found dead by the roadside are properly buried or burnt by the village authorities.

CHAPTER IX.

Duties of Medical Officers.

Chief Superintending Medical Officer shall require special return.

114. The Chief Superintending Medical Officer of the province shall, in times of scarcity, require Medical Officers in civil charge of districts to submit special monthly reports on the following matters :—

(1) increase of illness and disease believed to be due to want of food :

(2) number of cases of death due to want of food, or illness induced by want of food, which have been brought to his notice ;

(3) number of in and out-patients received in special famine hospitals or treated at famine works.

with such details of the cases as may be required for the information of the Local Government;

(4) the distribution of the subordinate Medical Staff, and any increase to it that may be required.

Shall send abstract to Local Government.

115. He shall submit a monthly abstract of these reports to the Local Government.

Shall regulate diet for famine patients.

116. He shall issue such special instructions as are necessary for the treatment of famine patients and in regard to their diet.

Shall supervise medical arrangements.

117. He shall, if necessary, personally inspect and supervise the medical arrangements for famine relief, and shall be responsible that such arrangements are duly made in all districts.

Shall report when staff is deficient.

118. Whenever an increase to the Medical Staff of any locality appears necessary, he shall report the matter to Government, suggesting the measures necessary, with suggestions as to the means by which it can be increased.

Shall submit a general report.

119. At the end of any period of severe scarcity or famine, he will submit a general report on the operations of his department in connection with famine relief.

Duties of Medical Officers in Civil charge.

120. The Medical Officer in Civil charge of a district shall send copies of the monthly reports required under section 114 to the Collector of the District, and shall also be responsible for reporting to him all cases of death, starvation, or illness due to starvation, which may come to his knowledge.

Shall inform District Officer of any defective arrangements.

121. He shall bring to the immediate notice of the Collector of the District any cases in which he has reason to believe that sanitary arrangements connected with special famine institutions are not on a proper footing.

Shall inspect.

122. The Medical Officer in civil charge of a district shall, if required by the Collector of the District, inspect the labourers and visit the hospitals at relief works or poor-houses, and shall aid the civil authorities in making the necessary arrangements for sanitation and for the proper care of the sick.

Medical Officers attached to relief works.

123. A Medical Officer or subordinate competent for independent charge should, if possible, be attached to every poor-house and large relief work.

124. The Medical Officer on a work shall have charge of the hospital established under section 60. He shall also constantly visit the relief work, inspecting the labourers and treating any cases which do not necessitate the patient's removal to hospital. He should also inspect the water-supply and the conservancy arrangements.

Procedure in case of dispute.

125. If any dispute arises between the Engineer or Civil Officer in charge of a relief work and the Medical Officer attached to the same regarding any matter connected with hospital management, sanitation or the health of the people on the works, the Engineer or Civil Officer may, if he thinks fit, refer the matter in dispute, through the Collector of the District, to the Chief Civil Medical Officer of the province. But pending the reference he shall be bound to act in accordance with the Medical Officer's opinion.

Medical Officer shall report insufficient allowance of food.

126. If the wage paid or the ration given on any relief work in any famine institution appears to the Medical Officer in charge of the district or of the work or institution to be insufficient for the support of the labourers or inmates, the Medical Officer may report the matter to the District authority, who may order the ration to be increased pending the order of the Commissioner, to whom the matter shall be reported.

CHAPTER X.

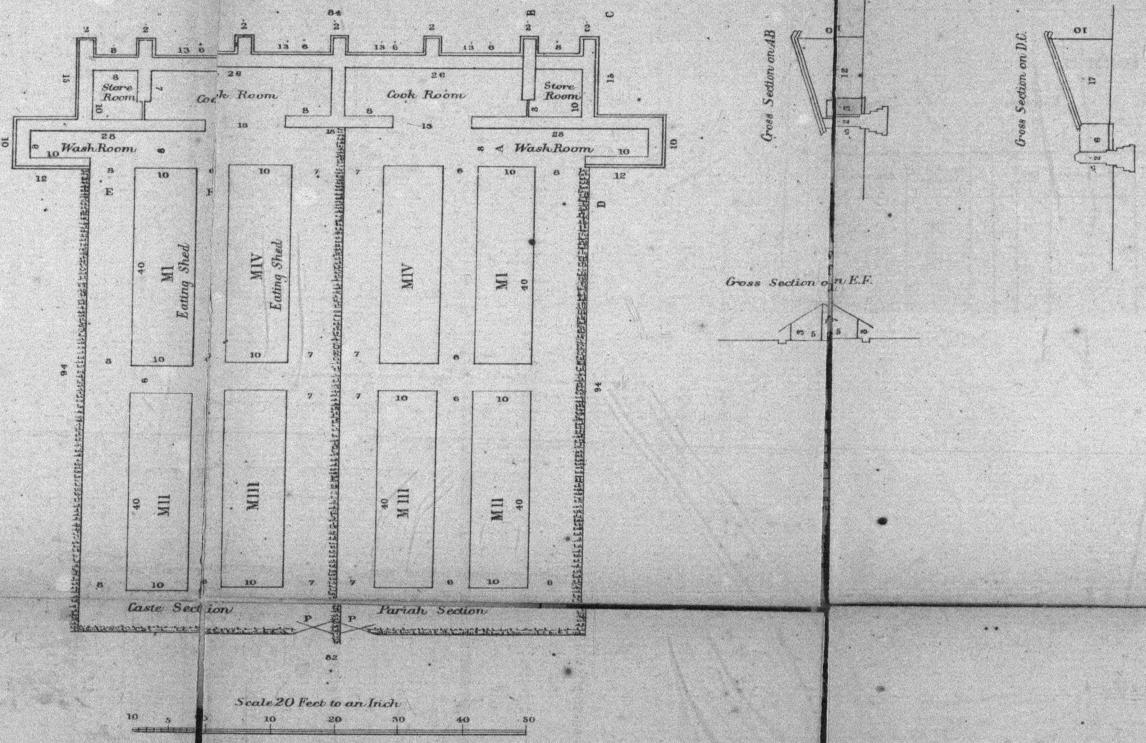
Wages and Rations.

Full ration.

127. The full ration prescribed under this Code as sufficient to maintain able-bodied labourers in health and strength is—

	For a man.		For a woman.		For children.
	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	
Flour of the common grain used in the country or cleaned rice	1	8	1	4	¾, ½ and ¼ rations according to age and requirements.
Pulse	0	4	0	4	
Salt	0	½	0	½	
Ghee or oil	0	1	0	½	
Condiments and vegetables ...	0	1	0	1	

PLAN
OF
CHILDREN'S KITCHEN



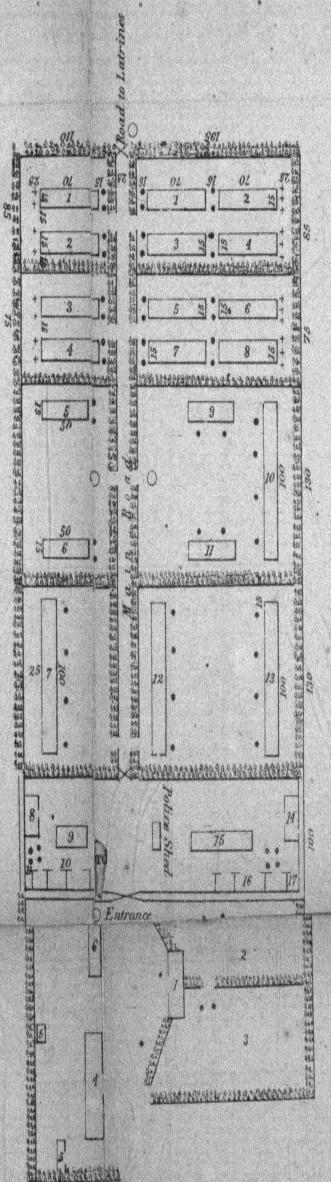
LITHOGRAPHED FROM AN ORIGINAL SUPPLIED BY THE REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT
at the Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta, February 1895.
PHOTOZINCOGRAPHED AT THE SURVEY OF INDIA OFFICES, CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 1895.

POOR HOUSE

TO ACCOMMODATE

500 ADULTS & 120 CHILDREN.

No.s	Caste Portion		
1	Women's sleeping Shed	"	50
2	Children's Do	"	60
3	Men's sleeping Shed	"	50
4	Do " Do	"	50
5	Women's eating Shed	"	50
6	Children's Do	"	60
7	Men's Do	"	100
8	Store room	"	"
9	Husking Shed	"	"
10	Cook rooms	"	"
11	Washing room	"	"
	+ + Night soil chatties		
	• • Filters for drinking water		
	○ Warders Sentry boxes		



No.s	Pariah Portion		
1			
2	Women's sleeping Shed		150
3			
4	Children's Do	"	60
5			
6	Men's Do	"	200
7			
8			
9	Women's eating Shed		50
10	Do Do	"	100
11	Children's Do	"	60
12	Mens Do	"	200
13			
14	Store room	"	"
15	Husking Shed	"	
16	Cook rooms	"	"
17	Washing room	"	
1	Registration and Supt. Office		
2	Receiving place for caste persons		
3	Do		pariahs
4	Supt. House	"	"
5			
6	Warder's Shed	"	"

Scale 100 Feet to an Inch.

0 100 200 300 400 Feet

Minimum ration.

128. The minimum ration for labourers under this Code is—

	For a man.	For a woman.	For children, not being infants, below 14.
	lb oz.	lb. oz.	
Flour of the common grain used in the country or cleaned rice	1 0	0 14	¾, ½ and ¼ rations according to age and requirements.
Pulse	0 2	0 2	
Salt	0 ⅓	0 ⅓	
Ghee or oil	0 ⅓	0 ⅓	
Condiments and vegetables ...	0 ½	0 ½	

Penal ration.

129. The penal ration prescribed for labourers sent to a poor-house for refusing to work is—

	For a man.	For a woman.
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.
Flour, grain or rice ...	0 14	0 12
Pulse	0 1	0 1
Salt	0 ¼	0 ¼

Minimum wage.

130. The minimum wage under this Code is the amount of money which at the current rates authorized by the is sufficient to purchase a minimum ration.

Definition of full wage.

131. The full wage under this Code is the amount of money which at the current prices is sufficient to purchase a full ration.

Payment for Professional Agency works.

132. Payment for labour on Professional Agency works may be made at the rates ordinarily given under the rules in force in the Public Works Department, provided that the sum which a labourer can ordinarily be expected to earn by a fair day's labour shall in no case be less than the full wage prescribed in section 131.

Payment for Civil Agency works.

133. Payment for labour on Civil Agency works, where payment is made by results, shall be so arranged that the sum which able-bodied labourers can ordinarily

[1] The flour should be that of the coarsest cereal or millet ordinarily consumed and commonly purchaseable in the bazar; where rice is made the standard of wage, it should be cleaned rice. The price should be that at which the flour or rice is sold at the bazar attached to or nearest to the relief work; if flour is not sold, the price should be based on that at which the grain is sold. In calculating the price of flour, it should be remembered that flour is always dearer than the grain of which it is composed. This seems a simple method for instruction, but it has constantly been forgotten and wages have been based on the price of the grain, not of the flour. Thus if barley is selling at 1 anna a pound, a pound of barley should be priced about $1\frac{1}{10}$ anna—(*Mr. Elliott's Draft Code of Famine Relief, Chapter II, paragraph* 13).

be expected to earn, shall be nearly as possible equal to the full wage prescribed by section 131.

134. Payment for labour on Civil Agency works where made according to task shall be arranged at the discretion of the civil officer in charge:

Payment for task-work.

Provided that in no case it be greater than 75 per cent. of the full wage, nor less than the minimum wage prescribed in this chapter.

CHAPTER XI.

Accounts.

135. Rules under this chapter will be drawn up by each Local Government in accordance, as far as possible, with the system in force in each Province.

APPENDIX I.

Extract from the Draft Famine Code of the Madras Presidency, Sections 73 to 76, Chapter II.

III.—Gratuitous Relief in Villages.

* * * * * *

Relief in children's kitchens.

73. Experience having shown that starving parents cannot safely be entrusted with the means of relieving their children in time of famine, it is essential that a daily supply of cooked food should be issued to them under proper supervision.

Method of effecting it.

74. For this purpose villages should be grouped into circles not more than five miles in diameter, so as to admit of the children coming or being brought daily to the central village in the morning, and returning to their homes in the evening. In the most central village of each circle should be erected a kitchen and feeding sheds; if necessary, a small shed may be erected in the vicinity of the kitchen to afford sleeping accommodation to homeless children.

Management of children's kitchens.

75. Rules for the construction of kitchens and for general guidance in administering this form of relief are to be found in Appendix A.

Treatment of children abandoned by their parents or guardians.

76. Children abandoned by their parents or guardians should, if old enough, be sent to a suitable relief work, and, if too young to work, should be admitted to the nearest children's kitchen. Registers should be kept in which all the information procurable as to the parentage and villages of the children should be entered, in order to facilitate the tracing out of their parents or natural protectors, and the future restoration of the children to them.

* * * * * *

Extract from the Draft Famine Code of the Madras Presidency, Appendix A-II.

II.—Hints for the management of children's kitchens.

Materials to be used in construction of kitchens, &c.

1. The walls should be built of mud—the long wall of the cook and store rooms will require buttresses to give it stability; the outer and partition fences should be constructed of thorn bushes tied to transverse sticks which must be securely fastened to upright poles placed at intervals from each other near enough to ensure the stability of the fences, which must be stiff enough to prevent egress and ingress. A ditch should be dug round the whole enclosure so as to prevent superficial drainage into the enclosures and to carry it off from the interior, for which purposes small open drains can be made leading into it from the enclosures; the floors of the eating sheds should be raised above the surrounding surface to ensure proper supervision.

Maximum number of children in one kitchen.

2. The number of children attached to one kitchen should not exceed 300.

Kitchens sub-divided.

3. Each kitchen should be sub-divided into a caste and pariah section, and each section should have a separate gateway.

Kitchens to be numbered.

4. Each kitchen should have a distinctive number, and a flag bearing that number should be erected at each gate.

Children's tickets.

5. Every child on first admission to a kitchen will be furnished with a tin ticket, on which are to be stamped the number of the kitchen, the number borne by the child in the kitchen register, the letter C or P to distinguish the section to which it is attached, and the letter M with the number of its mess, thus :—

K.	4	M.
C.	13	2

K.	4	M.
P.	30	1

These tickets must be worn suspended from the child's neck when it presents itself for admission at meal-time. To check careless loss of tickets, a child should be punished for loss of its ticket by withholding one issue of condiment, soup, or sugar. Lost tickets must be replaced by the Circle Inspector, and in case of removal of a child form the kitchen register, its ticket should be returned into store and given by the gomastah to his Circle Inspector, who will retain it; a ticket should never be re-issued to any but the original holder. Example: if No. 5 has been removed, and at the time of admission there are 50 on the register, the next child admitted will be numbered 51. The object of this rule is to ascertain the total number of the children who obtain relief in a kitchen.

Eating utensils.

6. Utensils sufficiently large to contain the ration prescribed for the mess to which a child is attached will be furnished to each child on its admission to a kitchen; they are not to be removed from the kitchen premises; and care must be taken that the utensils of the pariah section never get mixed with those for the use of the caste section and *vice versâ*. A stout basket should be provided for each mess in which its utensils should be kept when not required for use.

Classification of children into messes.

The following plan has been found to work well: divide the children into castes, *viz*, Sudras, Chucklers, Pariahs, Mussulmans; allot to each caste a separate feeding space marked by a suitable flag thus—

Sudras	.. White	flag.
Chucklers	... Blue	"
Pariahs	... Red	"
Mussulmans	Green	"

7. To facilitate the issue of the cooked rations, children of each section may be classified into messes according to their ages. All members of a mess will receive the same ration. There should be four messes—

M. 1. Consisting of children from 9 to 12 years of age.

M. 2. Consisting of children from 6 to 9 years of age.

M. 3. Consisting of children from 3 to 6 years of age.

M. 4. Consisting of children under 3 years of age.

Note.—Children of the 4th mess are often unable to feed themselves; such children are usually in the charge of some bigger child; the issue of rations to such children should be deferred until the elder child has finished its meal; it will then receive the ration of the little child in its charge and feed it under the special observation of the mess-cook. In the very rare cases of such a child having only an adult relation to feed it, the same course can be pursued, with this difference that the admission as well as feeding of the child will be deferred till all the other children ha left the enclosure, and it will be fed under the personal supervision of the gomastah.

Admission of children for meals.

8. The morning meal will be distributed at 8-30 A.M., the evening meal at 4-30 P.M. Half an hour before meal-time the gomastah will commence to call the Attendance Register, Form B. As soon as a child's name is called, it should enter the enclosure and obtain from its mess-cook its eating utensils, and then sit down in its usual place in the eating shed of its mess. Children of the fourth class who are unable to take care of themselves should be admitted along with the child in charge.

Removal of cooked food prohibited.

9. The removal of cooked food should be strictly forbidden.

Permanent establishment.

10. The establishment is as follows for each kitchen containing 300 children:—

1 Gomastah.	2 Cooks.
2 Warders.	2 Scavengers.
3 Waterwomen.	

Note.—The number of cooks beyond the fixed minimum will be increased in the ratio of one for every fifty or fraction of fifty children—up to the maximum of six for a kitchen. The children in each section will, as far as possible, be equally divided amongst the cooks appointed to it, having regard to the retention of integrity of messes. One cook must not prepare food for a portion of a mess in addition to the mess or messes which are specially allotted to him, otherwise the rations of different messes are likely to get mixed up, and responsibility is not limited.

Position and duties of gomastah.

11. The gomastah will be under the immediate orders of the Inspector of the circle in which the kitchen is situated. He will obtain daily on indent from an agent appointed for the purpose the supplies required for his kitchen; one copy of the indent will be left with the agent to be given up on payment of the articles indicated on it. The gomastah will personally weigh and distribute the raw rations for each mess: these issues will be made twice daily. After the morning issue he will place the remaining raw supplies under lock in the store-room of the section for which they have been procured. After the issue of the raw rations he will give out to each mess-cook the eating utensils in use by his mess or messes, and after each meal he will inspect the utensils to ascertain that they have been cleansed, and after he has seen them put into their respective baskets he will lock them up in the store-room. Half an hour before meal-time he will commence to call the roll or attendance register, and will supervise the issue of the rations and remain till the kitchen is closed. He will submit weekly to the village Circle Inspector an abstract of his kitchen register, and will be held responsible for the discipline of his kitchen, the carrying out of regulations, and the condition of the children.

Duties of a warder.

12. Warders will be appointed to each section of the kitchen; they will maintain order among the children, and will observe, as far as possible, the issue of the rations and at once report to the gomastah if they consider a short ration is issued. At the close of each meal they will carefully inspect each child as it goes out to see that neither cooked food nor utensils are removed; they will also ascertain that the servants on leaving the kitchen do not take away any food or utensils belonging to the kitchen. One warder must always be on the premises of the kitchen to prevent unlawful egress or ingress, and they will sleep in their respective sections every night.

Duties of cooks.

13. The cooks will carry the supplies required for their respective sections; they should be present one hour and a half before each meal to receive the raw rations and eating utensils of their respective messes, and will cook and distribute the food. After each meal they will collect and cleanse the eating utensils of their messes and replace them in the store-room of their sections. As soon as this is done, they will leave the kitchen premises till again required to be present.

Duty of water-carriers.

14. The water-carriers will thoroughly sweep out their respective sections; the rubbish they collect will be deposited in a fixed place for their removal by scavengers. They will also cleanse their sections after each meal; they will supply the filters for drinking and culinary purposes, and all water required in their respective sections during meal-times; they will move among the children ready to supply water to any child asking for it.

Cooks and water-carriers, how paid.

15. The cooks employed in the caste section must be caste cooks.

Scavengers.

16. It will be found necessary to daily cleanse the ground round the kitchen, and also to have the latrine areas cleaned after each meal, and the ordure removed and buried or burnt.

Contingent charges.

17. Under the head of "Contingent charges" are included cost of firewood, cooking pots, small repairs to sheds, fences, &c. The simplest method of supplying fire-wood and pots will probably be to allow the gomastah a fixed sum for each 50 children. The gomastah will keep an account of expenditure under these heads.

General remarks—Inspection of kitchens.

18. Independently of official inspections, encouragement should be given to a few men of position and reputation and residents in the circles to visit these kitchens and to record their impressions in a book which should be kept by the gomastah.

Payment of food contractors.

19. The agent at his option can either be paid locally in cash by the Circle Inspector or at the Taluk Treasury, on presentation of his copy of Indent Form C, countersigned by the Circle Inspector.

FORM A.

REGISTER of Children relieved in Kitchen No. Circle—in Village of since

Date and Number of Admission Ticket.	Name and Designation of Officer issuing it.	Date of Admission to Kitchen.	Number in Kitchen Register.	To what Section admitted.	Age.	Sex.	Number of Mess.	Name of Child.	Name of Father or Mother or Relation heretofore supporting it.	Village.	Date of removal from Register.	Cause of removal from Register.

FORM B.

Attendance Register of Children in Kitchen No.

Circle in village of

for week ending

Number on Attendance Register.	Number on Kitchen Register.	To which section admitted.	Number of Mess.	Name of child.	1 */	2 ×	3 O	4	5	6	7	REMARKS.

*/ = Present one meal.
× = Present two meals.
O = Absent from both.

FORM C.

Indent for Supplies required in No. Kitchen———— Circle in Village for day of

Number of Mess.	Number of Children as per attendance roll of previous evening.	Description and Quantity of Supplies required.																		Remarks.
		Rice.		Dhal.		Salt.		Sugar.		Tamarind.		Chillies.		Onions.		Salt-fish.				
		lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.			
Caste.																				
M 1																				
„ 2																				
„ 3																				
„ 4																				
Pariah.																				
M 1																				
„ 2																				
„ 3																				
„ 4																				
TOTAL ...																				

I certify that I have received the articles specified in this indent.

Kitchen Gomastah.

Date

I certify that I have checked this indent with the kitchen B Form and that the quantities indented for are correct according to the form.

Circle Inspector.

Date

Place.

Date.

Gomastah of Kitchen No.

FORM C.

	lb.	oz.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rice					
Dhal					
Salt					
Sugar					
Tamarind					
Chillies					
Onions					
Salt-fish					
Total ...					

I certify that I have received from No. Circle Inspector or from the Taluq Kacheri the sum of Rs. being in payment of articles supplied on this indent as per margin.

Contractor for No. Kitchen.
Place.
Date.

FORM D.

Contingent Account of No. Kitchen Circle,
for Week ending

Date.	Receipts.	Rs.	A.	P.	Date.	Disbursement.	Rs.	A.	P.	Number of Voucher.	Remarks.

Date

No. 1 Kitchen Gomastah.

Countersigned.

Circle Inspector.

FORM E.

No.

Kitchen.

Circle for Week ending

Last number on Register A.	Total number on B Register at date of return.	Number of meals issued during the week.	Cost of articles supplied on indent.			Contingent charges during week.			Pay of establishment during week.			Remarks.
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
												Total cost up to week ending
												Ditto up to week ending

N. B.—The information under heads of total previous cost and of cost up to date will be supplied in the Taluk Relief Office.

Date

Kitchen Gomastah.

Circle Inspector.

APPENDIX II.

Extract from the Draft Famine Code of the Madras Presidency, Appendix A-II.

III.—Hints for the management of Poor-houses.

1. The poor-house will be placed in charge of a Superintendent who will be the immediate subordinate of the Taluk Relief Officer. He should be acquainted with English and the vernacular of the taluk in which he is employed. He will be held responsible for the maintenance of discipline and enforce-

Superintendent.

ment of sanitary regulations within the poor-house, and will see that all forms and registers are properly kept up to date; his constant attention must be given to the prevention and detection of fraudulent practices or misappropriation of food issued to inmates; and he will be present at the receipt and issue of rations at meal-times, and also at the rouse and lock-up; he will visit the latrines morning and evening after each cleaning, and the sleeping quarters after they have been swept; he will see that the filter chatties are filled, and that the materials for filtration are removed once a week.

Store-keeper.

2. One Store-keeper should be appointed to the poor-house and one to the hospital. They must be able to read and write and to keep accounts in English, and should be thoroughly acquainted with the vernacular of the taluk in which they are employed.

3. Their duty is to procure supplies on indent furnished to them by the Superintendent and Medical Officer, and to keep an account of receipt and issue.

Orderlies.

4. One orderly should be detailed for duty with the Superintendent and one with the Medical Officer.

Gate-keepers.

5. One gate-keeper is always to be on duty to receive applicants for admission, or persons brought to the poor-house, and to direct them to the Medical Officer's quarters.

Petty Establishment.

6. The strength of the establishment given below will vary with the number of the paupers.

Warders.

7. Six warders will be appointed to the poor-house, and six to the hospital, three of whom must be always on duty. They will prevent the committal of nuisances within the sleeping or feeding enclosures; and unlawful egress or ingress; will maintain order, and report all cases of sudden sickness to the Superintendent or Medical Officer; they will superintend the sweeping up of their division, and will ascertain that all inmates turn out of their sleeping quarters at the appointed hour; they will escort the inmates to the latrines, and those on duty during the night will visit the sleeping huts once every hour and report any case of sickness.

Scavengers.

8. Two scavengers will be appointed to every one hundred inmates.

9. For any fraction of one hundred more than twenty-five and less than fifty, one additional scavenger; and for any fraction over fifty, two scavengers will probably be required.

Mess Gomastah's duties.

10. Inmates of poor-houses should be fed in messes of one hundred members. To each mess must be appointed a gomastah not an inmate of the poor-house; he must be able to read and write the vernacular of the taluk; he will keep a nominal roll of his mess and will be present at the issue of raw rations to his mess cooks; he will muster his mess at the first meal drum in the space assigned to it; will call the roll and give in to the Superintendent a report in form; he will also be present during the issue and consumption of the cooked food, and will see that each

member receives his proper ration; he will maintain order during meals, and will prevent any food being taken away; messes should be made to sit down in ranks of fifty facing inwards, with an interval between them of eight feet, so as to afford a passage for the food distributors.

Duties of Scavengers.

11. At 5 A.M. the scavengers will remove the night chatties and clear out the latrines, and in the evening they will replace the chatties and again cleanse the latrines, and will fill up the latrine water-pots. During the day they will remove the sweepings from the enclosure and will be employed in digging pits for the reception of night-soil.

Burials.

12. Two vettayans should be attached to the poor-house to remove and dispose of corpses, either by interment or cremation, unless the deceased has friends who are willing to perform the funeral rites of his caste. The usual fees for cremation or burial should be paid at the kacheri, on voucher furnished by the Superintendent.

Cooks.

13. One male and three female cooks should be appointed to every mess in the poor-house; they must be strong and willing, for their duties are heavy; they have to cook and distribute the rations twice a day to one hundred persons, and to cleanse the cooking and eating utensils; they must be caste people, and as a rule it will be found advisable not to select them from among the inmates of the poor-house. In addition to their food they should receive a monthly wage at the rate of 1½ anna per diem to males and of one anna to females, and they will be liable to fines for misconduct, or to stoppage of pay for short delivery of rations.

Water-carriers.

14. Water-carriers for carrying drinking-water should be selected from among the caste inmates; their duty is to fill up morning and evening the filter pots in the sleeping quarters and feeding enclosures, and to supply the cook-room. Pariahs can be employed in filling the pots in their own enclosure, but they should not be allowed to touch the kitchen pots; filters constructed out of three pots on a bamboo tripod should be placed at the end of each hut nearest the central partition; at the cook-rooms and also at the corner of each feeding enclosure, one filter of the ordinary dimension for every fifty persons will be required.

Sweepers of the poor-house areas.

15. Sweepers should be selected from the females in the poor-house and convalescent ward of the hospital; every morning on return from latrines, they will sweep up the whole area of the poor-house under the superintendence of a warder; after meals, all rubbish collected should be deposited outside the enclosure in some selected spot, whence it will be removed by the scavengers.

Rules as to hours of rising, feeding, &c.

16. At 5 A.M. all inmates in the poor-house should be turned out to the latrines by the warders on duty; then they will be escorted by the warders to the place set apart for ablution; at 8 A.M. they should return; and at 8-45 the first drum is to be beaten; the paupers will then fall in by messes in the feeding enclosure, and food will be distributed to them; the sweepers will afterwards sweep up the camp enclosure and

the water-carriers will fill up the filters and supply the cook-room ; those whose turn it is to wash clothing will go in charge of a warder to the place set apart for this purpose ; all inmates should return at 4 P.M. ; at 4-30 P.M. first drum for evening meal will be beaten : after this the enclosure is to be swept up ; at 6 P.M. the inmates will fall in by messes for roll-call, then be turned into the sleeping quarters.

Sick cases how taken to hospital.

17. A couple of blanket doolies should be ready at the quarters of the Superintendent ; in ordinary cases of sickness some of the inmates should be made to carry the sick person if unable to walk ; but in cases of cholera or small-pox it will be necessary to send for the hospital dooly-bearers or vettayans.

Work on which inmates can be employed.

18. Work will be of a light description, such as supplying water, sweeping enclosures, repairing fences or huts.

Cooking vessels, what material.

19. Earthen vessels for cooking are difficult to clean, liable to fracture, and awkward to move. Degchis with handles are preferable; each degchi should hold 38 measures of raw rice and seven gallons of water, two such pots and one containing 6 measures of dhall and 12 gallons of water would probably be required for each gang of adults.

Eating-utensils.

20. Eating-vessels should be supplied to messes on the indent of the gomastah countersigned by the Superintendent. When any member of his mess leaves they should be returned, a receipt for them being taken by the gomastah ; those that are in use will be in the charge of the mess cooks; after the evening meal they should be placed in a shed set apart for their reception and for that of the mess cooking-pots ; this shed will be locked by the store-keeper and be under police guard at night; the eating-vessels of each mess should be kept in strong baskets provided for the purpose ; if any vessel is missing at meal-time, the Mess Gomastah will report to the Superintendent, and after each meal he will personally see that the mess cooks get back the proper number.

Issue of cooked rations.

21. A quarter of an hour before meal-time a drum is to be beaten. The Mess Gomastahs should then go to the spaces assigned to their respective messes in the feeding enclosures and call their rolls; as soon as the members of the mess are assembled, the Mess Gomastahs will hand in to the Superintendent their reports; the Mess Gomastahs will then go with some members of their gangs to fetch the eating-utensils; as soon as these are distributed the second drum is to be beaten, and the cooks of each mess should then bring out and distribute the rations; they are to be furnished with tin measures holding respectively the rations of rice and condiment soup : the rice is to be carried in a large open basket by one or two of the gang, and the male cook is to serve it out.

22. As the rations are given out to the messes by their own cooks, the responsibility is limited to them, and should any deficit exist, it is at once to be made good by a minor indent on the store-keeper, and the cost is to be recovered from the pay of the cooks. The Mess Gomastahs should supervise the issue of each ration, and it is their duty to report at once any deficiency.

A

Number of ticket Date To Master of Poor-house.
Admit the bearer

No. of ticket-holder.	Name of Ticket-holder.	Age.	Sex.	Caste.	Village.	Occupation.	Road batta paid.	Cart-hire paid.	Remarks.
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	

Place of issue

Signature of witness to payment of batta or cart-hire. Signature of Officer issuing ticket. Office.

Note.—Inhabitants of different villages and members of different castes must never be included in the same ticket.

MEMO.

Examined by me.

No. retained in hospital.

No. sent to ordinary poor-house.

Date Medical Officer,

To Master Poor-house.

MEMO.

The general register number of No.
is

Date Master,
Poor-house.

To Medical Officer

MEMO.

The general register number of No.
has been entered in my register.

Date Medical Officer,
Poor-house.

To Master

MEMO.

Nos. have arrived
and have been duly entered in my register.

Date Master,
Poor-house.

To Division Officer

FORM B.

GENERAL Register of Poor-house from

General Register number.	Number of admission ticket and date of issue.	By whom ticket issued.	Name of inmate.	Sex.	Age.	Caste.	Occupation.	Village.	To which portion admitted and date of admission.		Date of removal from Poor-house.	Cause of removal.
									Ordinary.	Hospital.		

FORM C.

GENERAL Register of Hospital attached to Poor-house from

General Register Number of patient.	Date of admission.	Name of Patient.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of admission.												Date of discharge.	Cause of discharge.	Remarks.
					Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Fever.	Small-pox.	Itch.	Ulcer.	Emaciation.	Child-birth.	Out-patients and convalescents.	Pregnancy.	Infants with mothers.			

FORM D.

FEEDING Roll of Mess No. for week ending Name of Mess Gomastah

Nature of Mess. Nature of Diet.

General Register Number.	Date of joining.	Name of Member.	1st.		2nd.		3rd.		4th.		5th.		6th.		7th.		Date of removal.	Cause of removal.	REMARKS.
			8-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	8-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	8-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	8-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	8-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	8-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	8-30 A.M.	5 P.M.			

Date

No Mess Gomastah.

FORM E.

No. Mess attendance roll
8-30 A. M.
4-30 P. M. Date

Number present.
Number of absentees.
General register number of
Absentees.

Mess-Man
No. Mess.

FORM F.

Burial Certificate.

Pay to
the sum of Rs. A. for
burial or cremation of General
Register Nos.
Date.
To Tehsildar or Deputy

Tehsildar of

Master,
Poor-house.

FORM G.

INDENT for supplies required in ordinary portion of Poor-house on

Description of Inmates.	Actual Number.		Allowance at 5 per cent. for sudden admissions.	Rice.		Dhall.		Salt.		Tamarind.		Chillies.		Sugar.		Onions.		Salt-fish.		Vegetables.		Remarks.
	Ordinary diet.	Extra diet.		Measures.	Olluks.	Measures.	Olluks.	Measures.	Olluks.	Viss.	Pollums.	Viss.	Pollums.	Viss.	Pollums.	Viss.	Pollums.	R.	A.	R.	A.	
Men																						
Women																						
Nursing-mothers ...																						
Lads																						
Girls																						
Children, Class 1 ...																						
Do. do. 2 ...																						
Do. do. 3 ...																						

Received articles as per indent except

Date

Superintendent,
Poor-house.

Date.

Master.
Poor-house.

FORM H.

INDENT for supplies required in Hospital portion of Poor-house on

DESCRIPTION OF PATIENTS.	Actual number.	Allowance at 5 per cent. for admission.	RICE.		DHALL.		SALT.		TAMARIND.		CHILLIES.		SUGAR.		MILK.		SAGO.		MEAT.		ARRACK.		SULPHUR.		REMARKS.
			Measures.	Olluks.	Measures.	Olluks.	Measures.	Olluks.	Viss.	Pollums.	Viss.	Pollums.	Viss.	Pollums.	Measures.	Olluks.	Viss.	Pollums.	Seer.	Pounds.	Measures.	Olluks.	lb.	oz.	
Men																									
Women																									
Nursing-mothers																									
Lads																									
Girls																									
Children, Class I																									
,, ,, II																									
,, ,, III																									
,, ,, IV																									

Date

Received contents of Indent except

Medical Officer.

Date

Medical Officer.

Directions for calculating quantities.

Milk.—As a general rule, 1½ olluks in the morning and the same in the evening for an unweaned child.

Firewood—Twelve annas worth for every 100 persons to be provided as a contingent.

		lb.	oz.
1 Measure.	=	3	2
1 Olluk	=	6·25 oz.	
		lb.	oz.
1 Viss	=	2	3
40 Pollums	=	1 viss.	
1 Pollum	=	3 tolas.	

FORM I.

Daily morning state of Poor-house.

Date 18

Description of Inmates.	Strength by yesterday's return.	Subsequent alterations.				Strength at date of report.	In ordinary Poor-house.		In hospital.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Discharges.	Deaths.	Births.		On ordinary poor-diet.	On extra diet		
Men										
Women										
Nursing-mothers										
Lads										
Girls										
Children, Class I										
" " II										
" " III										
" " IV										

Date Superintendent,

Poor-house.

To be submitted daily to an immediate Superior Officer.

FORM K.

DAILY morning state of Poor-house Hospital.

Description of Patients.	State by Yesterday's Report.												State at date of Report.												Details of removals.	Numbers.
	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Fever.	Small-pox.	Itch.	Ulcers.	Emaciation.	Child-birth.	Out-patients and Convalescents.	Pregnant women.	Infants with mothers.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Fever.	Small-pox.	Itch.	Ulcers.	Emaciation.	Child-birth.	Out-patients and Convalescents.	Pregnant women.	Infants with mothers.		
Men																									To ordinary Poor-house.	
Women																									Deaths—	
																									Cholera.	
Lads																									Dysentery.	
Girls																									Diarrhœa.	
Children, Class I ...																									Fever.	
" " II ...																									Emaciation.	
" " III ...																									Child-birth.	
" " IV ...																									Miscellaneous.	

Date

Medical Officer,

Poor-house-Hospital.

FORM L.

REGISTER of Store-keeper. Ordinary portion of Poor-house.

STORES RECEIVED.

Number and date of Indent.	Rice.		Dhall.		Salt.	Tamarind.			Chillies.			Sugar.			Onions.		Salt-fish.		

STORES ISSUED.

Number and date of Indent.	Hour and date of issue.	Rice.		Dhall.		Salt.		Tamarind.			Chillies.			Sugar.			Onions.		Fish.			Signature of Superintendent.

FORM M.

REGISTER of Store-keeper of Hospital attached to Poor-house from

SUPPLIES RECEIVED.

No. and date of Indent.	Rice.		Dhall.		Salt.		Tamarind.		Chillies.		Onions.		Sugar.		Sago.		Milk.		Meat.		Sulphur.		Arrack	
	Measure.	Olluk.	Measure.	Olluk.	Measure.	Olluk.	Viss.	Pollum.	Viss.	Pollum.	Viss.	Pollum.	Viss.	Pollum.	Viss.	Pollum.	Measure.	Olluk.	Seer.	Pound.	Viss.	Pollum.	Measure.	Olluk.

SUPPLIES ISSUED.

Hour and date of issue.	Rice.		Dhall.		Salt.		Tamarind.		Chillies.		Onions.		Sugar.		Sago.		Milk.		Meat.		Sulphur.		Arrack.		Signature of Medical Officer
	Measure.	Olluk.	Measure.	Olluk.	Measure.	Olluk.	Viss.	Pollum.	Viss.	Pollum.	Viss.	Pollum.	Viss.	Pollum.	Viss.	Pollum.	Measure.	Olluk.	Seer.	Pound.	Viss.	Pollum.	Measure.	Olluk.	

FORM N.

Contingent account of

Date.	Cash received.	Rs.	A.	P.	Date.	Cash disbursed.	Rs.	A.	P.	Voucher No.	REMARKS.

N. B.—Vouchers are not required for any sum less than one rupee.

Date

Superintendent,

Poor-house.

FORM O.

The following Articles are required for use of Mess No.

General Register number.	Tin dish.	Tin mug.	Cause of requisition.	Remarks by Master.

Date

Superintendent,

Poor-house.

Date

Messman.

FORM P.

Account of Cloths and Blankets supplied to inmates of Poor house.

Articles received for issue to inmates.				Issue of Articles.					Signature of Superintendent and Messman.	Received into store.		Signature of Superintendent and Messman.	Date of re-issue.	General Register number of recipient.	Signature of Superintendent and Messman.	Remark
Date of receipt.	Blankets.	Men's cloths.	Women's cloths.	Date of issue.	General Register number of recipient.	Blankets.	Men's cloths.	Women's cloths.		Date of receipt.	In what condition.					

N.B.—If a cloth be served out to an inmate on his permanently leaving the Poor-house, it will be noted in column of Remarks and below by Messman

Extract from Mr. Elliott's Draft Code of Famine Relief, Chapter III, Part II.

THE POOR-HOUSE.

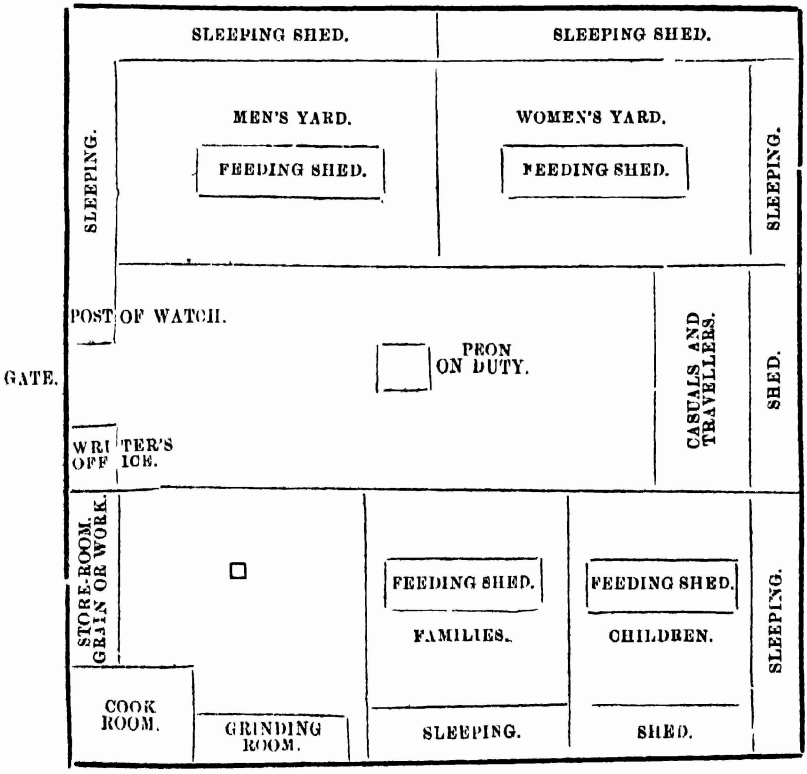
1. The poor-house is the name given to an institution in which cooked food is distributed gratuitously on the condition of residence within the enclosure, and of conforming to the rules of discipline and order. The people for whom this provision is intended are mainly those who have no homes or have cut themselves adrift from their homes, and who are unfit for employment on works. They are mostly to be found wandering on roads or bye-paths, and a special system of patrol should be organized to bring them in and prevent their dying in out-of-the-way corners. There is also the class of professional beggars who cannot be made to work, and of whom the streets of towns should be swept by a daily patrol. Lastly, there will be a few people in villages, regarding whose necessities the circle officer cannot satisfy himself, and to whom he may say that, if they are really in want of relief, they must go to the relief-house and get it there. The people who are thus received into a relief-house should be kept there compulsorily until the famine is so far at an end that private charity can again be relied on to feed the beggars; excepting two classes, those who improve in strength with the food given them and who are relegated to the relief-work, and those who have homes, and who, after proving their necessity by submitting to the conditions of the relief-house, may be sent back there and placed on the out-door relief list of their village. The relief camp may also be used as a rest-house for gangs, on their way to a relief work, who come with an order from the relief officer entitling them to food and shelter for the night. There is, further, the case of the emigrants' rest-houses which will be treated separately.

Organization of the poor-house

2. The best site that can be selected for a poor-house would be in a grove of trees on tolerably high land, with open ground between it and the town, with a water-supply near at hand, distant about one mile from a town in which a superior official resides, so as not to be near enough to allow of illicit communication with the town, nor so far as to make supervision by the officials difficult. As a rule, there should not be more than one poor-house in a tahsil, and it should be situate at the head-quarters of the tahsil. In some cases one poor-house at the head-quarters of the district may suffice. It should be surrounded by an enclosure such as not to be easy to surmount, but not so formidable as to make it resemble a jail, since the authorities, for the keeping the residents inside, should rely not so much on the wall as on the certainty that the patrol will catch and bring back wanderers and beggars. There should be only one entrance to the poor-house: a peon should always be on duty there to check ingress or egress. There should be to every relief-house a superintendent and a writer, with sufficient assistance to enforce discipline and keep the accounts and registers. The menial establishment should consist of cooks, water-carriers, sweepers, &c., the paupers themselves being utilized in this work as well as in grinding the flour for their food as far as possible.

Interior accommodation.

3. The poor-house should be divided into sleeping sheds working yards and offices. The sleeping shed should ordinarily be erected round the sides of the enclosure, the working yards being in front of them, and the offices collected in one corner or along the side nearest the gate. The walls of the sheds should be of earth or of wattle, according as is most suitable to the climate of the locality and the time of year. They should be thatched so as effectually to keep out rain. A free current of air should pass through them, but the sheds allotted to families may have spaces divided off into cubicles or apartments for each family. Superficial space should be allowed to each sleeper, 7 feet by 4, a mat provided to sleep on, and a ticket hung up over the mat corresponding in number to that worn by the pauper. The area of the poor-house should be staked off, so as to provide separate enclosures for men, women, children, and for entire families. Families should not be broken up, but otherwise the sexes and ages should be separated. Each of these enclosures would contain the sleeping sheds and working yard of the class to which it belongs, and where this is found necessary, separate enclosures should be provided for those of good caste and those of low caste. The offices will consist of a store-room for the grain required for food, another for the work done by the paupers, a grinding-shed, a cook-room, and an office in which the accounts would be written up and the records and registers kept.



The above sketch may serve as a suggestion as to the way in which a poor-house should be laid out and arranged.

Either inside or (which is better) outside the enclosure there should be a well used solely for washing purposes. A trough or bath should be attached to it, which should be filled from the well, and to which the paupers should be marched in detachments to bathe as often as is thought good with reference to the climate and time of year.

Reception of applicants for relief.

In front of and near the door of each relief camp an enclosure shall be railed off in which all fresh applicants for relief shall be received, whether they present themselves voluntarily or are sent in by the police or by relief officers. In this place some superior relief officer shall attend at a fixed hour every day; either the special relief officer of the taluk, or the village relief officer, or the tahsildar, or, in the absence of all these, the peshkar, to receive the applicants, and either forward them to a relief work or admit them into the relief camp.

If the severity of the famine render it necessary, some official with a supply of cooked food should be present at all hours of the day.

Food.

4. The food should be distributed twice a day, and should consist of a daily ration of the following quantities of the meal or flour of the common coarse grain of the country, or the same quantities of cleaned rice where rice is the usual food of the people:—

For men and women	...	...	1 ℔. flour or rice+2 oz. pulse.
For children under 12	...	...	½ ℔ „ +2 „

For children in arms a special milk diet should be provided, and nursing-mothers should receive 50 per cent. above the usual female ration.

If thought necessary, a stock of food can be laid in to guard against contingencies, but ordinarily it will be sufficient to contract with a merchant to provide the daily requirements. Care should be taken that every evening enough grain is in store for two days' supply, and enough flour for the food of the next day; the grain should be ground every day for the food of the day after. The flour should be carefully weighed out for cooking, and a definite relation fixed by experiment between the weight of the raw, and the cooked food, and the latter should be tested constantly by weighment by the Superintendent as well as by the visiting official.[1]

They should also see that the food is thoroughly cooked, and is served in a state as palatable as possible. The pulse should contain a certain quantity of pepper and of spices to be fixed in each province according to the local custom. The paupers should be arranged in rows in the feeding-sheds in their own enclosures, and the number of rations required for each enclosure should be taken to them, after being counted by an official at the cook-room door, and distributed. A plate or pot should be given to each in which to receive the liquid portion of the meal. They should be supervised while eating it, and not allowed to get up till it is eaten, or to give any away; especial watchfulness is

[1] The importance of frequent testing cannot be overrated. Under the most careful superintendence errors will creep in on this head if the cooks are not subject to constant inspection; and it must be remembered that where the daily ration is cut down to a low scale, its sufficiency to sustain life cannot be ensured, if the pauper can be defrauded of even a small fraction of it.

required in the case of the children, who are liable to have the food snatched from them by other children, or by adults, or who may be induced by fear to save a part of it to give to their parents.

Employment during the day.

5. A certain number of the residents should be selected as water-carriers, sweepers, grinders, &c., and as monitors or orderly peons to enforce discipline. For the rest such employment as they are capable of should be provided; for instance, rope-making, spinning, stone-breaking, basket-making, &c.

Establishment.

6. The establishment should consist of paupers as far as possible. The only paid officials should be the superintendent, the accountant and the hospital assistant; but Re. 1 per month may be paid to the overseers and to the head-cook in addition to food. Carpenters and blacksmiths, if required, may be called in and paid in cash. But all other servants in the poor-house should be paid in food, or in raw grain if their caste requires it, and should, as far as possible, be appointed from among the paupers themselves, not from outside.

The superintendent.

7. The duty of the superintendent is general supervision. He is responsible for examining the supply of grain received from the contractor, testing its quantity and quality, and entering it in the stock register; also for seeing that it is securely kept in a safe chamber under a good lock or sufficient guard. He is bound to be always present at feeding time, to see that the food is well cooked and the amount of it correct; to see that the paupers are properly organized into gangs and parties, are set to work at labour suitable to their capacities and do a sufficient quantity of work, and that all members of the establishment do their duty punctually and thoroughly. He will muster the establishment every day, and record their attendance in a register, the form of which will be found at the end of this chapter. He will also receive daily from the taluk relief officer all new admissions, and see that their names are entered by the overseer on his muster-roll.

The Accountant.

8. The accountant must always be a member of the tahsildar's permanent establishment, and must be selected for this work because of his special qualifications, a temporary officiating man filling his place. He has to keep up the returns and registers, the forms of which are given in the appendix at the end of this chapter. They consist of—

See forms appended to Mysore Famine Code.

(1) the stock register of rice or grain;

(2) the daily register of paupers fed in the poor-house;
(3) the daily abstract statement of paupers fed in the poor-house;
(4) the pay register of establishment;
(5) the cash book and register of contingent expenditure.

The manner in which each of these statements is to be prepared is explained in a note at the foot of the statement.

The overseer.

9. The overseer will keep the nominal register (the form of which is given at the end of this chapter) of the paupers in the poor-house. If there are more than 400 inmates, a second overseer may be appointed. He should ordinarily be a

respectable, literate inhabitant of the taluk, Muhammadan or Brahman, or of other good caste, who is in distressed circumstances, and is glad to do the work for a payment of one rupee a month, plus half as much again as the daily ration, which may be given raw. He will marshall the people in the morning to the early meal, and will take the roll-call while it is being eaten. When it is taken he will write out a slip in the following form, and make it over to the accountant:—

Attendance morning of

Name of Gangsman.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Total number of lbs. grain.

During the day he will supervise the work of the gangs, either generally or any particular set of gangs as the superintendent may direct. In the evening he will again marshall the people to the evening meal and take the roll-call, and give a slip to the accountant in the same form as in the morning.

Organization of enclosures.

10. There should be a gangsman or monitor to each enclosure, a female being appointed to the female enclosure: they should be responsible for the discipline of all the residents in their enclosure at night, when at work, or when eating. If the numbers in an enclosure are small, persons of good caste can be allowed to sit a little apart in working and eating from the other members of the gang, and can have a portion of the shed walled off for them. The gangsman or monitor should, if possible, be chosen from among the more respectable and capable paupers in the poor-house; if none such are available, he should ordinarily be a respectable illiterate resident of the taluk in distressed circumstances, who is glad to accept the post for the wages of a ration half as large again as the ordinary one, *i.e.*, 1½ lbs. of grain, which may be given raw. The discipline of the party should be kept as uniform as possible, so that people may know their work and their place and each other; they should sleep in the same shed, eat meals in the same place, and after meals go together to the same work in the same place as nearly as possible. Proper arrangements should be made as to the water-supply, the latrines and urinals, and the burial of those who die in the poor-house or hospital.

Medical establishment.

11. This establishment, which consists of cooks, water-carriers, rice cleaners or grinders, guards and sweepers, should be kept down to a moderate strength, and should, as far as possible, be recruited from the paupers of the kitchen,

or from respectable people of the taluk who are in distressed circumstances. As a rule, they should be paid in grain, which may be given raw if desired at the rate of 1½ lbs., or for the most onerous task 2lbs. a day; but where the numbers are large the head cook may in addition receive Re. 1 per mensem. The number of each class of servants should be arranged on a sliding scale in proportion to the number of paupers to be attended to. In Southern India it was found that 1 per cent. of the population to be fed was a sufficient number of cooks, but that more were required where rice was cooked than where ragi; and where the resident population is very feeble, more persons must be entertained to carry and distribute the cooked food than where there are able-bodied paupers who can be so employed. Great care should be taken that the persons employed in the cooking and handling the food should be of such castes that the prejudices of the inmates should not be offended. The number of water-women and of sweepers should be about the same as the cooks. But for the sick in hospital probably one sweeper will be required for 25 patients. The occupation of rice cleaning or grinding is one that can be suitably given to women of respectable castes; two women in good health should easily grind thirty seers of grain a day, or enough for sixty adults; but if they are enfeebled, then two relays of two women each should be allowed for each mill. It is not intended in these rules to tie officers down to a too rigid uniformity; but every superintendent and taluk relief officer is expected to do all in his power to combine efficiency with economy.

The hospital.

12. There should be a hospital and a medical officer attached to each poor-house. The site of the hospital should be as near to the poor-house as possible, subject to sanitary considerations, and it should be selected with great care by a superior medical official. Its arrangements should correspond in all important particulars with those laid down for the hospitals on large relief works. The medical officials should be appointed with due consideration of the relation between his rank and experience, and the difficulties and responsibilities of the post, the most experienced men being put in charge of the largest hospitals and poor-houses. He will be responsible for seeing that all the requirements of a hospital are provided, and that the sheds are dry and ventilated. He will send in to the superintendent a daily return showing the number of sick in hospital, the daily admissions, discharges, and deaths, and the number of rations and the quantity of extra food required for his patients. He will also keep up a nominal register of all admissions, their diseases and history; and will prepare from this such return as may be called for by his own department. He will constantly go round and inspect the residents in the poor-house, and give out-door treatment to those in need of it, avoiding as far as possible any compulsion on the paupers to enter the hospital as in-patients. He should notice the condition of all the residents to see if they are improving, or the reverse; and he should report at once to the superintendent or the civil relief officer if he believes the food to be insufficient or bad in quality. For those who are specially emaciated, he should prescribe special diet, such as milk or ghee or other nutriment. He should also report to the superintendent if he thinks that in any case the work exacted is too severe for any of the paupers.

13. The poor-house is under the immediate charge of the civil relief officer of the tahsil, and the superintendent of the poor-house is directly subordinate to him. But whenever a poor-house is established, a body of respectable Native gentlemen shall be associated with the relief officer as a committee of management. They should be consulted on all matters connected with caste and social observances, and their influence should be exerted to spread abroad the knowledge that everything possible is done to prevent any offence being given to the sensitive feelings or prejudices of the inmates. They should be specially consulted as to the appointment of cooks and overseers, in order that no one may be appointed to whose caste any objection can be taken. One of them should be invited to visit the poor-house every day according to a roster, and specially to be present at feeding time; and the whole committee should, if possible, meet the relief officer weekly at the poor-house, where any suggestions may be offered, or any objectionable practices brought to light and stopped. The relief officer should then, accompanied by the committee, inspect the residents, and enquire into their cases and condition. Those who have improved in strength sufficiently to enable them to work should be sent to a relief work; those who have not, should, if their homes are known, and there is any reasonable prospect that they will stop there, be sent back to their homes and put on village relief.

Inspection.

14. The exceptions, who must be kept as permanent residents as long as the famine lasts, are (1) incurable wanderers who have been sent to their homes more than once, but have not gone or have not stayed there; (2) able-bodied professional beggars who have been sent to work more than once, but have persistently left it; (3) persons from villages in which village relief is not given.

On the roads along which emigrants are known to travel in large numbers, it may be necessary to keep up places at which they can be fed. At these places the conditions of residence and work will not be insisted on. Two meals will be cooked a day, morning and evening; those who arrive in the evening will receive a meal and shelter in a shed for the night, and will be sent on next day after receiving a second meal in the morning. The superintendent is responsible for seeing that they eat the meal in his presence and do not carry it away, and that this indulgence is granted only to *bonâ fide* travellers who are in want. The taluk relief officer will pay special attention to these rest houses, will endeavour to dissuade feeble and emaciated persons from emigrating, and offer them employment on a relief work, and if the number becomes at all considerable, he will report the facts to the Collector of the district. He will also be careful to visit these rest-houses frequently, and at feeding times, in order to test the superintendent's returns as to expenditure and the number of emigrants fed. The superintendent will add to his daily abstract register a note showing the number of people going to and returning from the place which is the goal of emigration.

Rest-houses for emigrants.

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APPENDIX III.

Extract from Mr. Elliott's Draft Code of Famine Relief, Chap. V, para. 1

When the list has been drawn up containing the names of the women and the children dependent on them, they should be given tickets authorising them to receive weekly a grant of 7lbs. of common flour for each adult and 3½lbs. for each child from some grain merchant in the town. In return for this they should be expected to do some work, and spinning cotton is a work most suitable for women to do at their homes, and one which is not repugnant to the feelings of any female. A certain number of ounces of cotton should therefore be given with the ticket to each woman on the list, and she should be expected to return it spun into thread before she receives the second weekly allowance. It is generally reckoned that a woman who is not particularly skilful can spin lbs. of cotton in a week. Each woman should have a basket in which the cotton can be sent and returned, and she should be allowed to send it and to draw her ration of flour through any male relation or child who is able to go abroad for the purpose. But, as a rule, women who possess able-bodied male relations (not in receipt of relief) should not be admitted to this relief list, and care must be taken lest such relations should try to throw on to the State the burden of supporting the relations who are entitled to look to them for help.

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THE RELIEF-WAGE IN THE MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH FAMINES.

The materials for this note are—(1) the report on the scarcity and relief operations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the years 1877–79; (2) a note by the Secretary to the Famine Commission on the practical effects of the reduced or Temple wage in Madras and in Bombay; (3) Report of the Indian Famine Commission, Part I; (4) Appendix II to the Report of the Indian Famine Commission. Evidence of Sir Richard Temple, His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, and Sir Michael Kennedy.

I.—The relief-wage in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

In May 1878, when the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government sent up the Code, issued by it on the subject of the administration of relief in those Provinces, the Government of India, while fully approving generally the principles on which it was based, suggested a modification of the relief-wage prescribed, and recommended that the following scale should be substituted for that given in the Code:—

	Special gangs of people in a reduced condition.	Ordinary gangs doing within 25 per cent. of a full task.	Minimum wage below which reduction on account of short work should not go.
Adult male ...	10 chittacks flour+9 pie	10 chittacks flour+9 pie	10 chittacks flour+3 pie
Woman or child above 10 years	10 „ „ +6 „	18 „ „ +6 „	8 „ „ +3 „
Small child	6 „ „ +3 „	4 „ „ +3 „	4 „ „ +1 „

2. The above had only been in operation about two months, when the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government reported that complaints had been received that the rates prescribed by the Government of India were too liberal, and consequently had the effect of keeping the people on the works, thereby causing Government to enter into competition with the employers of field labour. On the strong representations of the Local Government, therefore, it was agreed that the rates should be reduced, and in August of that year the following scale was then prescribed :—

	All persons performing their allotted task to receive the value of	All persons failing to perform their allotted task to receive the value of
Adult male	10 chittacks flour+6 pie	10 chittacks flour+3 pie.
Woman or big child	8 „ „ +4½ „	8 „ „ +2½ „
Small child	4 „ „ +2 „	4 „ „ +1 „

3. The amount of wage was to be calculated without fractions of a pice, thus, if the value of 10 chittacks of flour *plus* 6 pies represented 17 pies, 6 pice were to be allowed, and so on.

The scale as reduced was maintained throughout the period the scarcity lasted.

II.—The relief-wage in Madras.

4. In January 1877, on the recommendation of Sir Richard Temple, the following rates of wage were laid down :—

	Under supervision by the Public Works Department, or where task-work not less than 25 per cent. below ordinary task-work is enforced.	Under non-professional supervision, and where not less than 50 per cent. below ordinary task is enforced.
For a man	Value of 1 lb of grain + 1 anna	Value of 1 lb of grain + ½ anna.
For a woman	Ditto ½ lb „ + ¾ „	Ditto ½ lb „ + ¼ „
For a boy or girl	Ditto ¼ lb „ + ½ „	Ditto ¼ lb „ + ¼ „

5. In May 1877, the Government of Madras decided that the reduced wage (scale No. II) should be given up, "the weight of the direct evidence being decidedly averse to the continued maintenance of the lower rate." Scale No. I was made "of general application to all famine works, the task to be exacted being not less than 50 per cent. of a full task, estimated according to the physical capability of the individual labourer in his normal condition." "Labourers unable to perform this amount of task should not be in the labour-gangs at all, but should be on specially light work, or in a relief camp." Full rates were to be paid for Sundays, but no work exacted. Children under seven years old to get 3 pie a day, and wages to be paid not less frequently than once in three days.

III.—The relief-wage in Bombay.

6. The following is a short statement of the different orders passed from time to time on this subject by the Bombay Government :—

A. For able-bodied labourers on Public Works Department works doing 75 per cent. of an ordinary task—

4th November 1876—

	As.
Men	2
Women	1½
Children	1

15th November 1876.—When grain rises to be dearer than 16lbs. per rupee (the scale was made universal for all prices on 13th December)—

Men	... price of	1 lb	plus	1	anna.
Women	... "	1 lb	"	½	"
Children	... "	1 lb			

19th December.—No work to be done, and no wages paid on Sundays.

26th December.—Infants under seven years of age to get ¼ anna daily.

29th December.—Grain means the medium quality of the cheapest variety.

17th March 1877.—Fractions of a pound to be given in the labourer's favour in computing wages.

13th June.—When work is stopped by rain, labourers to get civil agency rates.

B. For non-able-bodied labourers on civil agency works doing 50 per cent. of an ordinary task—

19th January—

Men	... price of	1 lb	plus	½	anna.
Women	... "	1 lb	"	¼	"
Children	... "	½ lb	"	¼	"

29th May. 1877.—When grain is dearer than 16lbs. per rupee, the price of ¼lb to be given to infants, instead of ¼ anna.

10th August 1877.—When the price of grain reaches 9lbs. per rupee, an increase of ⅙th to be made to the daily wage so as to *provide for Sunday*, but no work to be exacted on that day.

7. In his evidence before the Famine Commission, Sir Richard Temple delivered the following opinions on the subject of relief wages :—

ANSWER TO QUESTION 222: GENERAL STRACHEY.

Speaking with the general concurrence of my advisers and coadjutors in the Bombay Presidency, I have to say that the scales of rations which prevailed in this Presidency have been found sufficient, not more than sufficient indeed, but still sufficient, and no more. In connection with this point, the strictness on supervision must be taken into account. If Government can rely on the relief people obtaining all that they are entitled to, then these rations are sufficient; but Government cannot be confident of this, unless ample supervision is ensured. If, from any circumstances, the affair of relief passes out of control, if the numbers of people on relief multiply faster than the supervision, then we may be quite sure that these people will not get all that they require, and under such circumstances there is great danger of a ration, which is barely sufficient, being stinted by various sorts of peculations, and thus becoming

insufficient. In a ration restricted to bare sufficiency, no margin exists for peculation, and the ration becomes condemned, because it never was fully doled out. Unless, therefore, Government is quite sure of keeping relief thoroughly under control, unless abuses can be rendered next to impossible, it may be prudent for a time to allow a somewhat larger ration than would otherwise be allowed, upon the plain ground that if perchance poor people do not get all they are entitled to, still they will receive enough to sustain life. If, under any circumstances, I were to find that relief people were crowding upon me beyond my power of immediate management, I would allow for a time something over the ration allowed in Bombay, simply as a margin for safety; but as soon as the affair was brought under control, I would gradually introduce the Bombay ration. If, on the other hand, the affair was thoroughly under my control from the beginning, I would advocate the Bombay ration. This, however, is a matter upon which I am unwilling to dogmatise. If there be any reasonable doubt, I would give it in favour of the people, and would rather incur the additional cost of the enhanced ration, than run any risk of endangering life. In the Madras Presidency, the controversy which arose was recorded at the time. I have only nowto say that, when serious doubts were raised by the local Sanitary authorities, I obtained from the Government of India the services of the then highest Sanitary Officer in India; and after he had carefully conducted extensive examinations of the relief labourers, his written opinion was received in detail, and my recommendations were guided thereby. Subsequently, the opinions of this high medical authority were endorsed by the Sanitary officers in the Bombay Presidency. So far, then, as medical authority went, it was amply in support of the recommendations which I made.

MR. CAIRD :—*Q.* 223.—Did the high authority confirm the Bombay ration?

A.—Yes, he did. But always, both in the Madras Presidency and in the Bombay Presidency, we provided that there should be extra allowance made for those who required special treatment. This provision was carefully carried out in the Bombay Presidency. How far it may have been carried out in the Madras Presidency, I can hardly say.

MR. SULLIVAN :—*Q.* 224.—Did you not modify your original recommendation in Madras, and allow something extra for young children attending along with their parents in relief?

A.—My original recommendation was open to some misapprehension on this head, which misapprehension I rectified by a supplementary recommendation. At one time the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras appeared to consider that my ultimate recommendation, on the ration generally, very nearly went as far as his own. But, be that as it may, shortly after I left that Presidency, the Madras Government, according to their own judgment, early in May I think, adopted some slightly increased ration.

GENERAL STRACHEY :—*Q.* 225.—Referring to the question of ration with work and without, I suppose the intention of your answer is that you adhere to the ration fixed for Bombay?

A.—Yes; subject to the reservation mentioned above.

MR. CUNNINGHAM :—*Q.* 226.—Could the apparent difference between the experience in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, as to the sufficiency of the wage, be accounted for by the fact that in Madras it was paid in rice, and in Bombay it was paid in wheat or other substantial grain?

A.—I think not.

GENERAL STRACHEY—*Q.* 227.—On the whole, did the Bombay ration succeed in the Madras Presidency, or fail—so far as you know?

A.—I cannot say whether it succeeded or failed, for it was tried only for a short period of about two and half months, and that not universally. In the month of May 1877, the Madras Government reverted to the more liberal ration, which ration was, as I believe, in full operation throughout the brunt of the famine in that Presidency. Whether the lesser ration would have proved sufficient or not, had it been persevered in, is a question which cannot now be answered. It never was brought to the test of proper experience.

8. His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, in his evidence before the Famine Commission, spoke as follows on the subject:—

"As to a ration, I think I went too low in approving the Temple ration, 1lb. + 6 pie. In May it was abandoned; possibly the raised diet was too

large for the second member of a family, though not for single persons. It is true vegetable food was wanting; leaves, &c., all dried up in the beginning of the year. Afterwards these revived, and may have caused an improved condition of people. During the first period, too, people ate roots, bark, fibres, which may have hurt them. The lowest safe minimum at one period might not be safe at another, and it is hard to make a comparison for that reason. I watched certain gangs for four weeks, who were on the lower ration, and saw a marked loss of condition. In Nellore some gangs kept up condition apparently on the ration, but they also ate, we ascertained, lizards and snakes, which abounded in the jungles close by, and which they spent the nights in catching."

9. In evidence taken by the Famine Commission, Sir Michael Kennedy says:—

"I consider a bare subsistence wage to be 1lb. of grain, and ½ an anna in money for adult males, and on this scale a family, such as that above referred to (*i.e.* a man, his wife, two children over seven years, and two under seven years of age) could gain Rs. 7-11½ per month."

10. From the evidence which the Famine Commission had been able to gather, as to the working of the Temple wage in Madras and Bombay, it was of opinion that "a rate as low as that enforced in the Bombay Presidency could not safely be prescribed for general use." The Commission considered that "a somewhat higher wage should be given than one which affords strictly a bare subsistence to the labourer, in order to cover any loss which may be inflicted on him by administrative errors, or peculation on the part of subordinates, or other analogous cause." (*Note by Secretary, Famine Commission, of 18th July* 1879). "In Bombay," the note continues, "the weight of opinion is given with almost complete unanimity in favour of the ration. The following reasons seem chiefly to have conduced to its success:—

"(*a*) The clearness and precision with which the order was given, and the absence of subsequent modifications, fixed it in the minds of the officers and made it easy to carry out.

"(*b*) The smallness of the numbers to which it was applied admitted of personal inspection of the labourers and supervision of the working of the rule.

"(*c*) The officers who administered it were for the most part thoroughly efficient, and carried out the entire system with discrimination, working this rule in connection with those for the special treatment of the feeble, and for village relief.

"(*d*) The labourers in some cases had resources of their own; in some districts prices were much cheaper than in the Madras famine tract, and in none (except Kaladgi and Sholapur) was the pressure of famine so severe. "In Madras," the note goes on, "the evidence is more conflicting, and the information is so incomplete that it is impossible to deduce from it any definite conclusion as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of the wage."

11. The conclusion which the Famine Commission have arrived at in their Report (Part I) on the subject of the amount of food required by workers and non-workers is—

"That on an average a ration of about 1½ lbs. per diem of the meal or flour of the common coarser grain of the country suffices for an ordinary working adult male. In the rice-eating countries an equal weight of rice may be accepted in lieu of flour, and in any case the ration should include a suitable proportion of pulse. A man doing light work would require about 1¼ lbs; and the ration which

consists of 1 lb. of flour with a little pulse has been found sufficient to support life in numerous relief-houses, where no work is exacted, all over the country. On these bases, the diet scale should be built up, it being understood that a female requires a little less than a male, a child below 12 years of age about half the allowance of an adult male, and a non-working child below six or seven about half as much as a working child. On relief-works, however, where a money wage is given, the rate of pay should be such as to leave a slight margin above the actual cost of the flour, so as to allow for the purchase of salt, pepper, and other condiments and firewood, and to avoid the risk of the wage being insufficient to purchase the full ration of food. Whenever it is necessary to supply people with a kind of food to which they are unaccustomed, the result should be carefully watched, and endeavour should be made to counteract, by some adjustment of the dietary, the unfavourable results which will probably arise from the change."

12. The scale proposed in the Madras Famine Code, which has lately been drawn up under the orders of the Madras Government and submitted to the Government of India, is—

	First class (*i.e.*, healthy, skilled labourers).	Second class (*i.e.*, capable of a 75 per cent. task).	Third class (*i.e.*, capable of from 50 to 75 per cent. task).
Men including boys above 12 years and nursing mothers	Value of 1½lb. of grain + 1½ anna.	Value of 1½lb. of grain + 1 anna.	Value of 1½lb. of grain + ¾ anna.
Women including girls above 12 years ...	Value of 1½lb. of grain + 1 anna.	Value of 1½lb. of grain + ¾ anna.	Value of 1½lb. of grain + ½ anna.
Working children below 12 years ...	Value of ¾lb. of grain + ¾ anna.	Value of ¾lb. of grain + ½ anna.	Value of ¾lb. of grain + ⅜ anna.

NOTE.—Non-working children will receive cooked food in the children's kitchens attached to works.

All payments are to be made in cash as long as grain is readily procurable in the local markets. By "grain" is meant the grain of medium quality and of the description in ordinary use at the time of payment, and the price to be taken is the retail price ruling at the head-quarters of the sub-division during the previous week.

13. In the Provisional Famine Code prepared by the Government of India, the wage is to be a money wage, capable at current prices of purchasing the rations laid down in the following scale:—

	Maximum rate.		Minimum rate.	
	For a man.	For a woman.	For a man.	For a woman.
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.
Flour of the common grain used in the country, or cleaned rice	1 8	1 4	1 0	0 14
Pulse	0 4	0 4	0 2	0 2
Salt	0 ½	0 ½	0 ¼	0 ¼
Ghi or oil	0 1	0 ½	0 ½	0 ¼
Condiments and vegetables	0 1	0 1	0 ½	0 ½

For children not being infants below 14, ¾, ½ and ¼ rations according to age and requirements infants and other children unfit for work being fed in kitchens attached to the works.

14. On Civil Agency Works, where payment is made not by piece-work, but according to tasks, the wage is not to exceed 75 per cent. of the maximum wage.

15. The minimum wage is the wage below which no deductions on account of short work are allowable.

C. E. G.—Reg. No. 7219C—100—3-9-85.